

# Maclean's

THE  
MARTENSVILLE  
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# EVERY PARENT'S NIGHTMARE

HOW TO GUARD AGAINST  
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THE GRADUATES: OUT OF WORK



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# A Sorry Affair

The latest round of constitutional talks has trailblazed off to an inauspicious close in Ottawa. It was not a moment too soon. A first minister's meeting originally scheduled for later this month will, it can only be hoped, merit a similar fate. It is now clear that all of the sole attempts to reach a sweeping Canadian consensus on a renewed form of federalism that would have included Quebec's approval for a revised constitution could not succeed. The narrow demands of special-interest groups were largely responsible for derailing the process. In the end, it was impossible to devise a method of meeting the demands of those who wanted a Triple E Senate, women's groups who wanted guaranteed representation in the upper house or native groups who sought unrestricted rights to self-government. There were dozens of other special interests, as well, seeking recognition and rights. Finally, it is clear that the effort to deal with all of the conflicting demands was moving in a direction that would only create a chaotic system where the central government would be marginalized and power dispersed to other centres, without pattern, reason or coherence. Now is the time for Parliament, representing all Canadians, to take the whole sorry affair under control.

Canadians from all walks of life have had many opportunities to air their views in public forums and elsewhere over the past year and a half. MPs have had many chances to listen. That process was essential. But if long ago was our cause. Now, it is time for lawmakers to draft proposals that could command the support of at least seven provinces with 56 per cent of the population. Those agreements would effectively amend the Constitution. Reform of the Senate, unfortunately, might have to be delayed. Taken together, they might then form a package that Quebec could hold its promised referendum on, and have a good chance of being accepted—ending a constitutional impasse that has long sufficed the time.

Kim Blaylock



Paintbrush: the narrow demands of special-interest groups helped to derail the process

## Maclean's

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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## Our national dilemma

It is not too difficult to understand why the people of this country are upset ("Mad as heck," Cover, June 8). While living in what is called a democracy, we actually reside in a semi-democratically elected dictatorship that has effectively hog-tied the Canadian voter. We have been effectively and purposely kept incapable of choosing our governments at all levels. Although by the usage of election, license car salesmen, teachers, nurses, negotiators and freight operators are elevated to that classified level required for the title, they "wheel and deal" out of sight and out of reach of the electorate. The cure to that, our national dilemma, is simple in its nature: Canadians are not being allowed to cast theocracy.

Bob Mack  
New Westminster, B.C.

I am mad as heck about "Mad as heck." It encapsulates a lot of what can be approached in this country—namely, the way journalists present the news. Articles like "The simple fix the fix the fix" of the *Fixers* of *Discover*. While spending four pages emphasizing about our terrible situation in Canada, you offer no information about what is being done to improve it. For example, while complaining about taxes, you failed to mention that our federal taxes stayed roughly even in 2000 and went down this year, and that the federal deficit is being reduced. Also, many municipalities have brought in budgets with zero tax increases. Now about putting as much effort into reporting why the United Nations rated us as having the No. 1 quality of life in the world instead of whining that our "future is dim" and our "population is tired"?

Ad. Bruce Ladd,  
West Dundas, Ont.

If, for one, are not "Mad as heck"—I am furious. The government of Canada does not serve the people but, like all governments, serves the status quo to preserve the jobs and interests of those who work within it. In the 20 years that I have been entitled to vote, yet once has my opinion been asked for in a referendum or plebiscite on the major issues of the day. Not the flag debate, capital punishment, abortion, free trade, the Bill of Quebec sovereignty. The problem is apparently one of the quality of our politicians. Fewer exceptions, but also includes those who are absolutely corrupt, self-serving and dim-witted. Thus, Mr. Mulroney, the leader of the opposition, neither questions nor care about the needs and wishes of their constituents. Big business, labor and our political leaders also share the responsibility for our present state. And finally, the people of Canada



'Mad as heck': Canadian discontent

must take some of the responsibility. Our complacency has allowed those who lead us to continue to stand on "Mad as heck." Can we do something about it? You bet. Will we? Who knows?

Crusoe Smith,  
Vancouver

**Canadians have good reason to be mad as heck. We are asked to pay more in taxes, yet little is little indication that the money is being spent on improving social services. In fact, according to finance department figures, the federal government has been spending less on programs as a percentage of gross domestic product than it ever did during the 1980s, when federal research took over. They are now, it is time that Canadians started getting some straight answers to a very obvious question: where the heck is all the money going?**

Louis Musto,  
Gloucester, Ont.

## A 'degenerate parody'

Having read Charles Gordon's June 8 column, "Who cares what the *Commoner* thinks?" (do not know whether to laugh it or cry for his delusion of the real importance of the *Commoner*—Canadian), I assume that he is content to play the role of apologist to the governing class. But apparently the Establishment of southern Ontario (and elsewhere). No matter, he and his ilk have long forfeited their credibility by a slavish devotion to an autocratic and thoroughly discredited politi-

cical structure. In fact, most ordinary Canadians, having lived too long with the antics of Ottawa's political parasites, its pampered bureaucracy and its fawning media, are no longer impressed by those who wrap themselves in the flag and rail at all things American. Let us recognize this degenerate parody of the British parliamentary system for what it is: a institution that causes its continued existence to neither the governed nor to a majority, but that claims legitimacy solely on its own authority. Over-taxed and over-governed Canadian consumers deserve better than to be hoodwinked by servile, money-twisted media hacks like Gordon. After all, who cares what he thinks.

Allan Foulty,  
Sudbury, Ont.

## Concern, not cash

I am compelled to respond to "Years of discontent," your June 1 Opening Note about historical discrimination against Chinese-Canadians. While we are going to keep paying for the mistakes of our ancestors (apologies), I am not trying to minimize the fact that Chinese-Canadians were treated asians unfairly in the 1800s, but that generation does not have the money to pay for those mistakes. What we do have is the ability for the present day government to acknowledge and publicly apologize for the acts of discrimination. We also have the ability to educate both children and adults about the damage caused by racism. We must get to know our neighbours and co-workers who are of different skin color, ethnic origin, religion, gender and age. This will heal old wounds—not the act of putting cash in pockets.

Karen Davies,  
Vancouver

## Vital organ

We were pleased to see MacLean's pick up the name *Hill Times* survey of several and best-dressed men for the May 11 Opening Note. "And the winners are . . ." Must add who we are surveying despite an Ottawa political newscaster or, as we call ourselves, "Ottawa's parliamentary newspaper." But we have never in our three-year history seen our newspaper referred to as a "House organ," which would mean, I suppose, an organ owned and controlled by the House of Commons. The *Hill Times* is an independent newspaper. Our family news is in the House, but we are no more a organ for the Queen than *The Globe and Mail* *Report on Business* is an organ for the Toronto business community.

Jim Conroy,  
Editor, *The Hill Times*,  
Ottawa

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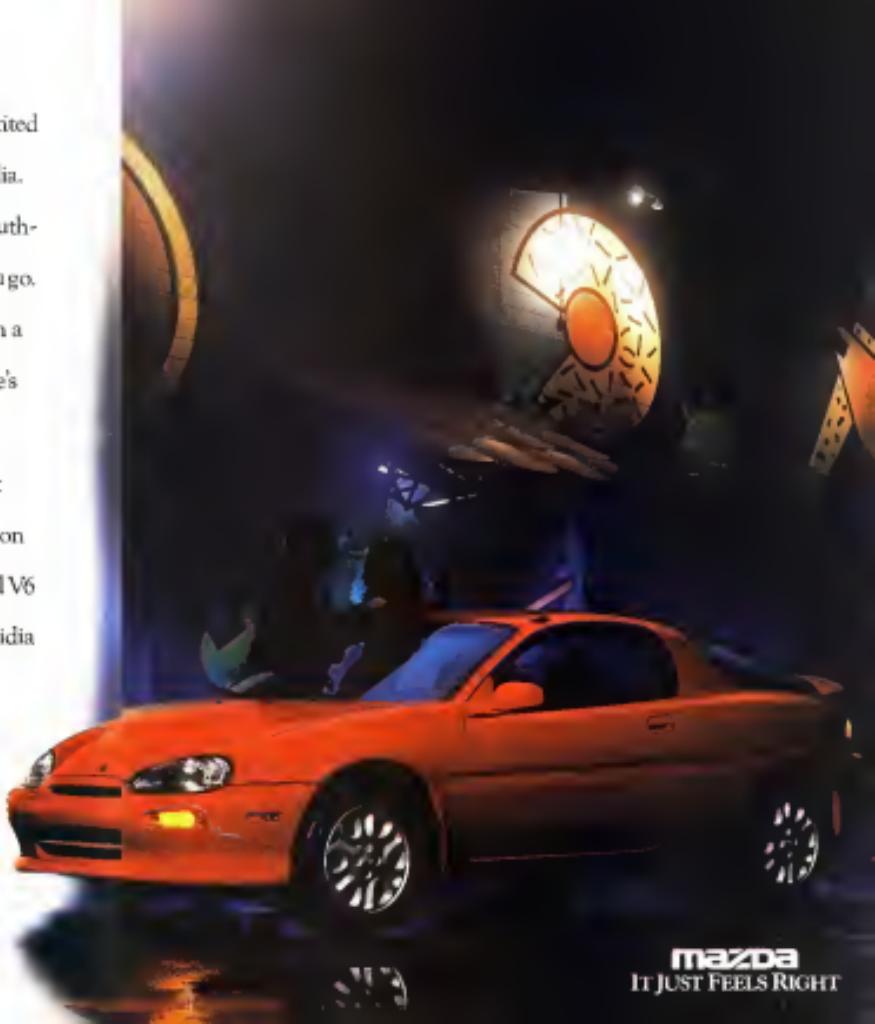
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# OPENING NOTES

The GST collects allies, top aides quit Ottawa, and a sideshow returns

## FOREVER THE MACHO JACK

Jack Palance is playing a secondary part in a movie, being made in Saskatchewan as a former papa who encourages a cross-dressing butler boy to pursue his dreams of becoming a boxer. But the veteran Hollywood actor (2) has created as much male and beauty fan as all the set of *2525* (Leaves us for an audience of millions on March 30 in the Oscar TV show)—one-sided posturing, sexier buster and forever young iteration. And he's received not one encouraging word to Vancouver writer Aaron Winter, who co-wrote the film's script with Reginald Marion Sorenson. Palance, while in B.C. to close the film deal, arranged a between-fights breakfast date in Vancouver with Winter. At that meeting, the actor took away another Winter film script that Winter expected her to encourage as a possible role for him. At the repeat breakfast, he also presented her with three roses, and told the 32-year-old green-eyed Model that, had he known she was so pretty, he "would have brought a dozen."



## Return of the geek show

Television helped to close down Canada's last learning firms show in the 1950s. But Calgary's Scott McClelland is betting on a geek comeback. A graduate of Prof. Nicholas P. Lew's class, whose travelling freaks and encyclopedic show toured small towns from 1959 to 1960, McClelland, 27, has filed a lawyer downtown legal suit with his grandfather's board of freaky items. For a \$5 fee, patrons are struckout heads from the Polycephalus pygmy tribe, a lost Phoenician emuony, a skeletal



Freaky Museum from a P.T. Barnum sideshow, a stuffed two-headed calf and a wax version of a two-headed baby McClelland, a magician, adds a finale in which he staples himself with needles and lifts a basket of rock rocks on an Iggy Bobblek (supposedly assembled into his lower to His Canine Double, he says, like a human nose). "People seem to talk again—curiosity, acceptability, whatever—convention is alive." And so, perhaps, as Barnum's observation: a sucker is born every minute.

## A VICEROYAL RULE

When Romeo Dallaire was an 18-year-old man in the drama class at the Royal Ottawa High School, where people go to realize—but not too much. An off-duty teacher told him of showing too much leg. Between Bermuda shorts and lace socks, launching a standard drama code used by most private chads. But on

a recent road, he revisited the practice, as the rule book. After shuffling a dove, the Governor General disclosed that he would play a "promotional emuony"—a fire shot, without penalty. His passenger protested, laughingly noting that there was no such thing as a promotional emuony. But Dallaire prevailed, most out of his right to a ceremonial shuffling of the official golf rules.

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## TURMOIL AT THE TOP

For the empire of the Merch Lake-owned *Levi's* (see June 23, 1990), Finance Minister Brian Mulroney turned to a man with experience as a constitutional lawyer to pick up the pieces. Along with Narayan Spector, he promoted that September from the Federal-Provincial Relations Office in Ottawa's Office of the Clerk of the Canadian Parliament, key interests included former senators of the old oil tax legislation committee in the 1980s, Richard Deacon and Donald Gagnier (right). But after Mr. Clark's appointment as constitutional affairs minister in April, 1991, reports emerged of infighting that weakened Clark, the Specter team and Paul Teller, veteran clerk of the Privy Council. First to go

was Specter, whom Mulroney appointed as his successor to head in January. Then Deacon, Teller's deputy for federal-provincial relations, left in late April to be Ontario's deputy constitutional minister. Now, Gagnier is leaving his post as TelFit's communications deputy to be president of the Brewers Association of Canada. Deacon left it to Specter privately that he was frustrated by the squabbling Specter and that he may return "on a referendum basis" if a national referendum is held. But the departmental post is nominal to Ottawa's constitutional officers—and persistent disputes between Clark's office and Mulroney's senior staff.



## POP MOVIES

Top films in Canada (number of screens shown), by box office receipts, week ended June 11

1. <i>Forest Gump</i> (130)	\$1,526,059
2. <i>Star Wars</i> (60)	\$987,988
3. <i>Local Hero</i> 2 (100)	\$77,013
4. <i>For Your Eyes Only</i> (60)	\$64,674
5. <i>Alone</i> (50)	\$44,475
6. <i>Evil Dead</i> (112)	\$44,209
7. <i>Heaven's Gate</i> (25)	\$39,056
8. <i>Basic Instinct</i> (57)	\$36,131
9. <i>The Player</i> (20)	\$34,396
10. <i>Crime Act</i> (50)	\$33,446

Source: Box Office Information Bureau

## PASSAGES



**DEATH:** Journalist, teacher and author Earle Jones, 73, from the effects of a stroke, in a Vancouver hospital. Jones was instrumental in establishing the journalism school at what is now known as the Ryerson Polytechnic Institute in Toronto. Before he taught at the University of Western Ontario in London and at York University in Toronto. He was best known for his many articles in newspapers and magazines including *Maclean's* and *Chatelaine*. His last project was updating his 1985 book, *Canada's Silver Dollar Person-Stanford*.

as Duke Ellington and Wynton Marsalis.

**BORN:** Ryerson polytechnic deputy Health and Welfare Minister Margaret Gaffey-Carson, 49, as president of the New York City-based nonprofit Population Council, which advances disease reduction through family planning. She is the first non-American to hold the post.

**HOSPITALIZED:** Actor Ben Vereen, 45, after he was struck by a truck while walking at the middle of a highway near Los Angeles at 2:45 a.m. The driver was Canadian film star-producer David Foster, who police said "did everything he could" to avoid striking Vereen.



## A mixed advance review

In recent years, adherence to the annual tradition of financing Canadian films' Hollywood leg has been a hot topic on Bay Street and other corners of power. The great question is often a celebrity whose cross-country version black sheep. (Toronto's Margaret Thatcher addressed the 1988 event.) The 1992 speaker, in Toronto on June 23, was that poster, although former president Ronald Reagan, 73, has received mixed reviews. Once black in the past, Black is quoted in Peter C. Newman's 1982 biography. The *Encyclopedia Britannica* describes Nixon as "shy, anxious and nervous," adding that "he had one particularly redeeming virtue: he had the mind of a dreamer." While he spoke in identical terms, he knew that it was a bunch of hooch that the world just wanted to send America's money and care.

**DEATH:** Canadian troubadour and blues singer Clarence "Big" Miller, 66, of a heart attack at his Etobicoke home. Miller played at orchestras led by such impresarios

as Jack (Sulky) Sullivan, 78, the first sports editor of *The Canadian Press* of heart problems in Langley, B.C.





# Mark Breslin's big bucks from Yuk-Yuk's

BY DIANE FRANCIS

**H**ow many people can make \$14 million a year doing comedy clubs and talking shows? There may only be one in Canada and that's Mark Breslin, an off-color and improvisational comic who runs a string of 16 successful nightclubs called Yuk-Yuk's. Knownly Kalamazoo, he also owns a comedy talent agency with 150 stand-up comics for bars who do straight stands across the country in small-town bars and big-city bars, everywhere.

Breslin, 40, has been in the funny business for 16 years, but few realize that he has built a \$14-million-a-year financial empire out of it. And Breslin has a hand doing it. As far as expansion, he franchises the line in smaller cities but says that he has no plans to sell shares and that Yuk-Yuk's is on a stock exchange. "I don't want to be caught naked in a fountain and have my stock fall in value," he cracks. "I like my freedom."

He comes by his stage success honestly. His mother was an actress and his father was the artistic director for the Royal Yuk-Yuk's Theatre in Toronto. His business expertise comes from his father, who was in the garment business all his life. "My early childhood was full of laughter," Breslin said. "Then, one of my sisters got married and suddenly there were never any laughter again. I think I became a comedian to attempt to make another laugh again."

Always entrepreneurial, Breslin ran a non-exempt credit office in a high-school student council election and won. He went to York University and majored in English literature, which he got with a smile, "prepared me to work for any Toronto company in the world." After graduating, he landed jobs at Macmillan and Thorne & Breslin in 1976. He launched his own special comedy event because he liked comedy.

"They are anathema, laughters, mirths, mirths, cyphers, I loved them," he recalled. "The comedians had no place to play. I quit my job, was living on rice and rented a church community centre. To this day, I think I have a right to a cut

in profits in a primary investor in Yuk-Yuk's."

Breslin hung posters up on street corners and billboards to advertise, and the crowds packed the place. "I just wanted to meet girls, have a place I was not scared out of and a place where I could be a troublemaker and shake up things," he said. Almost nothing is off-limits on Breslin's stage. When he emcees, about 70 times a year, his own routines are sprinkled with neurological terms, swear words and explicit references to sex and drugs. He is very, very funny.

"Some entrepreneurs run their types tell me to lay off the Jewish jokes once in a while, says Breslin. "Don't give them any ammunition," he said. Breslin's rule: Comedy is releasing, not creating. My family motto is 'In orthosis, we partly.' I believe it is total freedom of speech or stage."

His original motivation was to put his comic face to the world. "But a friend of mine came to me from Ottawa who was studying business," he recalled. "He didn't love the show but he loved the laughs around the building and said, 'That is a business possibility here.' So he borrowed \$33,000 from friends to launch a permanent coffeehouse and comedy club. It prospered with a liquor license."

But a second club in Montreal opened on the eve of the last Quebec referendum and was a disaster. Said Breslin, "My Anglo audience were at that Westmount home, hiding. We closed Montreal after a year and I nearly bankrupted us."

But enough life in Ottawa, Breslin and Educator proved to Breslin that his showtimes formula was marketable. At the same time, he developed one-nighters across the country using the same comics who perform in his clubs. For \$1,000, you can hire 40 comics and two comedians and pack the place. Sozzi-Tsakos-Tsakos' agency just takes a cut of the drink receipts plus a cover charge. Terrible, very, very bad and book up to 130 one-nighters in Canada every week.

Breslin says there is no end of talent because the North Canadians are disproportionately funny. "Comedy comes from marginalized people," he said, "and like blues, jazz and poor people, Canadians are marginalized from mainstream America."

Being marginal is important because stand-up comic must have the ability to stand back from everyday life and observe. His shoulders to make the rest of us laugh. "We are always being Americans or somebody else," Breslin said. "Our image is we have a sense of humor. The issue is we just don't act our personality." He added, "Canadians apologize to machinery. Canadians check their watch at an orgy. We're polite and the converse is we feel a great need to let go. There is a big gap in Canada between public and private behavior. Americans are different. They always act in the moment as though they just got out of bed or haven't had breakfast."

Breslin is a self-described "overqualified" person, too, with a "topic Godfather complex." "I was the only son in a Jewish family with two older sisters, old enough to be my mother. My mother was 44 when she had me. What does it spell? B-e-r-e-l-s-o-n," he said.

Breslin is funny almost every time he speaks, but he almost loses his sense of humor when discussing two topics: the cuts and corporate watchdogs at Ottawa. "The competitive people come after me for abuse of down-size position," he said. "It sounds absurd, doesn't it? The competitive laws are set up to protect society from massive abuses of wealth and power, and here are these accuser-type people coming after me. It cost me \$100,000 in legal fees."

For the one, Breslin said, "I have been there for years and sold my business to me and I sold it to the OK Men company without getting two minutes, no sugar. Can you imagine Jim Gleason being told to leave senior out of The Homeopaths?"

Breslin is rightly proud that he has created a marketplace for Canadian comedians. "My cities add up to \$80,000 a year working a couple of hours a night. For nights a week, 40 weeks a year," he said. His next challenge is to build his People Comedy Festival, held in Toronto from June 12 to 21, to an international event that attracts people from all over the world. And if anybody has the money to do it, Mark Breslin does.

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Gray: 'I look on it as maybe a halfway point in the things I want to do'

## An MP for all seasons

*Herb Gray marks 30 years of integrity*

**H**e's one of Canada's ultimate political survivors, a man who has offered loyalty and service to three Liberal prime ministers and relentless criticism to three Conservative governments. When Herb Gray first won election in his home town of Windsor, Ont., on June 18, 1962, John Diefenbaker was prime minister, Lester Pearson was leader of the Liberal party—and Bruce Macleod was a law student at Laval University in Quebec City. In the 30 years since then, Gray, who is the longest-serving federal MP, has been one of the most familiar and consistent figures in the House of Commons. To opponents, observers, even some allies, he is known as "Vicary Herb," a bland public figure whose flat intonation, ponderous speech mannerisms and incessantly jangling fingerpicks can bring the most passionate debates to a snoring close. To longtime associates, including Liberal Leader Jean Chretien, he is a valued friend and steady influence whose public image masks his private warmth and dry humor. Said Chretien last year: "I simply cannot imagine functioning without Herb. He's been on us so much for so many years."

In fact, Gray can likely continue to do a job that he carries out well enough that he's some time in the future. At 61, he has little interest in looking back, and more enthusiasm for discussing his campaign plans for the next election—his 32nd. As he discussed his 30 years in federal politics during a recent interview with Macleod's *Montreal Gazette*, Gray declared: "It's not a bad beginning. But I look on it as a

bit revenue and consumer and corporate affairs portfolio. Some Liberals and privately that Trudeau acted under pressure from the business community to be more responsive to its needs. Following his dismissal, Gray remained in the party, but became an ultra-aggressive critic of some government policies. In 1980, when the Liberals returned to power after the fall of Joe Clark's short-lived Conservative government, Trudeau recruited him to cabinet as industry minister.

But even Gray's admirers sometimes roll their eyes when they discuss his amateur speaking habits in the House of Commons in an otherwise complimentary editorial in December, 1996, *The Ottawa Citizen* called him "seriously boring." And a senior Liberal during Turner's leadership years once said that Gray was a good party spokesman for controversial issues—during Liberals because he was "boring as hell shit" and distract from those divisions. But Gray displays a dry, self-deprecating sense of humor to private, and definitely in his colleagues of more than 50 editorial columns—which often reveal his straightforward manner. For example, Jim Flaherty, who first met him when he was a reporter on Parliament Hill in the early 1960s: "There is a certain dismissiveness to Herb even now—but anyone who takes the trouble to get past that discovers this wonderful sense of humor underneath."

Gray also takes *Time* calls in referring to many of the blue-collar interests of his Windsor constituency. In his spare time, he reads the comic novels of author Elmore Leonard. He is also a devout fan of such hard-edged rock singers as Bruce Springsteen and Bob Seger. He and his wife, Shelia, a lawyer, have been married since 1967 and have two children son Jonathan, 29, a senior student at the University of Toronto, and daughter Elizabeth, 17, who attends high school in Ottawa, where the family lives for most of the year. In spite of his fondness for rock music, Gray says, his children have different tastes. Noting that they listen to newer bands "like house music and hip-hop," Gray added: "I am familiar with that music, but it is really not my style."

The real Gray, say fellow Liberals, is determinedly without pretensions. His almost nightly visits during hot months to a Dairy Queen restaurant near Parliament Hill have become famous among his caucus colleagues. Said Kingston, Ont., Liberal MP Peter Miliken: "He keeps around what he can buy to creature-comfort what is on the minds of people, and then tells us what we should be responding to." That may be the key to Gray's ultimate success. Added Miliken: "He's more aware about the concerns of real people than he does about the political flavor of the month." For Gray, the key to travelling far in politics clearly lies in staying close to his beliefs—and to his roots.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH *in Ottawa*

A special advertising supplement  
to the June 22, 1992 issue of *Maclean's* magazine



## THE REVITALIZATION OF O CANADA

■ The story of how a small-town disc jockey produced three stirring new renditions of the national anthem.



Canadians have never heard *O Canada* performed quite like this before. The tune is the old familiar national anthem, but what

about that second English verse with the stirring lyrics



“Great prairies  
spread and lordly  
rivers flow?” And isn’t that

stiff brass band version known to many Canadians, reborn as a passionate ballad for

the country and sung by its more accomplished performers, this

*O Canada* is not only inspiring national pride, but could hit the charts for the first time since Colou-

18

Natalie in the French verse and the throaty tones of Toronto com-

porary blues singer Salome Boy. But wait, surely that is a rap singer rapping two lines somewhere in the middle. Certainly that isn’t the stiff brass band version known to many Canadians, reborn as a passionate ballad for the country and sung by its more accomplished performers, this

## The Revitalization of O Canada

**T**he figures behind the recording and two other new symphonic interpretations of Canada's national anthem are a virtual unknown, a 37-year-old broadcaster named Billie Carlo. Working in Guelph, Ontario, Carlo was, as he says, "just the morning man on CFCM-FM, pulling up a listening audience of 15,000 each day. But in the past year, the anthem due jockey with the colonial colors and the wry gusto has become a power symbol of Canadian patriotism." Against tremendous odds, Carlo, together with his colleague Brian Lyon, conceived and carried out a project to revitalize the anthem by recording it using more than 200 of the country's top musicians and singers, ranging from Louis and Cape Breton's Rita MacRae to country open道路 Maureen Forrester, from Dybbey singer Shingwauk and Inuit singer Sean Agius to Billy Newton-Davis, who sings with the a cappella group The Nylons.

"An almost impossible scheme," as they said, but a generous one. Volunteering hundreds of hours of their personal time, the year assembled the talent to produce the symphonic and contemporary versions of O Canada, then sent free copies of the recording to every school in the country — all 14,400 of them. Already the stellar recordings have scored the imagination of many Canadians. Many students are now studying the anthem in Canadian history courses or discussing the work in both official



Maureen Forrester (left) and Salome Kammer joined together to record the anthem. *In a Year, An O Canada Story*.

languages. Three-time world slating champion Kurt Browning sees the symphonic version for the finale on his cross-country tour. "She's on fire. And the federal government is going to use it for the finale of the Canada 125 celebrations on July 1. The majority of the local singers will sing on Parliament Hill for a live performance. As well, on June 30, CTV will air on 1088 Glowing Hours, a one-hour special on the tessitura of the anthem, showing footage of the studio sessions. Says Carlo: "The point is if you love your country, you do what you have to do for it."

The saga began at the peak of the Persian Gulf War, in January, 1991, when Carlo resolved to play the anthem every day on his program to support the Canadian troops and to remind listeners how fortunate they are to live in Canada. To his amazement, he could not locate a



Dennis W. McNaughton  
President and CEO  
Ford Motor Company  
of Canada Ltd.

Source: An email-confirmed by a group of young Canadian entrepreneurs 10 years ago, "Word of Canada and its singing has been played an important role in Canada's growth as a nation. We have provided four generations of Canadians with high-quality, high-kvlt songs and music. We have generated the single greatest and purchasing power that creates a quality of life across around the world. By supporting the revitalization of O Canada we are revitalizing our commitment to a strong, united Canada." *Glendale and Frost*.



high-quality professional recording. Says Carlo: "Even the Secretary of State had only a 1972 version by an RCMP band and another by a children's choir." In the end, he played a British record featuring the Royal Band of the Canadian Guards.

Enterprising though it was, the phone lines lit up every time Carlo put the Guards' O Canada on the air. Schools began creating their own medleys and mailing them to the station. And troops leaving for the Gulf from Canadian Forces Base Borden, which is within the station's listening range, called in to thank Carlo for motivating support. "The first recording I happened and the lines lit up, I got choked up," recalls Carlo. "I thought, wow, this song really is significant to people."

Carlo soon discovered that other people in the music industry cared deeply about the anthem and expressed a desire to decline an invite to perform it in public life. His in an industry trade magazine appealing for help in locating, or even recording, a good symphonic arrangement of the anthem through the creation of Toronto record producer Haywood Pickett Pickett, a pontifically Newfoundlander who was the engineer on the sell-out *They Are Not Enough* recording and video of a mid-70s world tour, allowed to produce the record and knew just the person to arrange a new instrumental version. Eric Kotzenberg, an award-winning composer and studio musician rated for his majestic film scores, both were prepared to write their renditions. "Everyone has been so inundated with the RCMP version. It no longer makes an impression and it is difficult to rally your energy around it," says Pickett. "I wanted to do a light-jazz version with all the pentatonic consonance it deserves and a bit Hartfield."

But Carlo proposed an even more daring idea: produce just a grand instrumental version but a modernized version using the *They Are Not Enough* format. And he wanted it to be the best possible recording using performers who reflected the country's musical diversity. "The idea was to make it appealing to children and teenagers," says Pickett. "You don't change

countries just by constitutions, but by actions."

Carlo could not have chosen a more time to mount such an ambitious venture. The recession was showing no sign of abating, and even though performances were failing to draw in their share, the sophisticated production required hefty studio fees. He called on his friend Brian Lyon, 37, who owns a specialized advertising studio called The Original Coke Relief Co. in Guelph, Ont. "The idea was risky," says Lyon. "But when at the last time somebody called you and said, 'hey, do you want to do something

first sponsor, Canada Post Corporation, is the summer of 1991, its mail-order plan privatized the funds they needed to produce the show and won a dream track to play for other potential sponsors. By this time, all eyes were on Canada's constitutional future. One after another, more sponsors came forward: Molson, Hunter USA, Coca-Cola Ltd., Canadian National, The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Canadian International, Ford Motor Company of Canada Ltd., and Canadian Airlines International Ltd.

The performers, too, began to rally



Assembling a 72-piece orchestra for the symphonic version: less militaristic, more soulful.

for your country?"

Lyon imagined the concept into a form that could be presented to potential corporate sponsors, performance artists and the project's eventual fund raiser, Carlo's MP, Gauthier. They decided the proceeds from sales of the \$20 compact disk and cassette should flow to a non-profit foundation called The O Canada Foundation, which would jeopardize distribution of the anthem in Canadian schools. As well, Carlo and Lyon were determined that the project be funded entirely by the private sector and remain free of political affiliations. "We were on a mission," recalls Lyon. "But it seemed more like a dream. Often it seemed unlikely that it would ever happen."

Working out of their houses, and stretching the limits on their credit cards, the pair labored seven days a week to make it happen. When Gauthier secured the

arrangement, and both had highly undervalued royalties for writing to take part. "I'm very passionate about my national anthem," says Maureen Forrester, who starts a line with Salome Kammer in the contemporary version. "I think people stand there and sing O Canada literally. I always sing it with voice because I think we live in paradise and I'd like everybody else to know it." Folk singer Murray McNaughton explains that despite the current tensions in the country, he wanted to celebrate Canada as a successful cultural experiment. "It's not a giggle and I do not want to wrap myself in the flag," he says. "But what is the point of not getting up and saying, yes, I love this place and I am proud to sing the national anthem?"

The sessions themselves were uplifting experiences for many of the singers who took part. Dennis Ryden-Taylor, who is music director of the Orpheus Choir of

## The Revitalization of O Canada



Arthur E. Bates  
President and Chief  
Executive Officer  
Coca-Cola Ltd.

Coca-Cola Ltd. are pleased to be associated with the regulators and artists who lead the nation and who persevere to bring this kind of meaningful project to all Canadians. We look forward to hearing O Canada played at schools, clubs, sporting events — anywhere that Canadians gather. When you hear our national anthem, we urge you to join in so that Canada will truly have a voice.



When we first began behind the revitalization of O Canada, we jumped at the chance to participate. As a native Canadian, there's always room to be a Canadian and the effects of those

Guitar and the group should be replicated. They took it a fantastic route — engaging over 200 of Canada's finest artists together to create a professional version of the national anthem.

On behalf of the 2,200 people in our offices across Canada, The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Canadian Operations is pleased to support the efforts of the revitalization of O Canada, every Canadian's "piece of the rock."



## The Revitalization of O Canada



PHOTO: GENE KELLY/SCANDA PHOTOGRAPHY

Toronto, and who conducted the group choruses in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and Hamilton, captured the energy of the anthem while creating energetic performances from the choir. "The combination of all these rough and rugged street wise pop and rock musicians interposed with the incredible gavelness and warmth of the conductor and singing that thing that we have all sang once we could always remember was incredible," says padawan Dan Hill, whose song *Full All Over Again* was recently a Top 10 hit. "It was very moving and humbling. You feel you are linking your voice to that cause."

"In the studio we were trying let's do it again, we can do it even better," recalls Michael Duran, the local who plays Jean Valjean in the Royal Alexandra Theatre's

celebrated production of *Les Misérables*. Duran was front and center in the Toronto chorus along with other members from the cast including two children. He is among Canada's hottest tenor singers, performing at such sports events as 1997's Major League Baseball All-Star game in Toronto. He also will have the CTV special on the *O Canada* project. This version of *O Canada* has all the drama that a national anthem should have — the pride and the hope for the future — and it makes the hair stand up on the back of your neck," he says. "It's a way, something like this that will do more good than all the meetings that they have in Ottawa, because anthems cause a swelling

up of feeling about who you are."

In Montreal, participants in the 60-person French chorus, which sang the version that Adolphe-Philippe Beaubien wrote for Lévis's Chœur National, also came away with a sense of warmth and sisterhood. "When I got there, I was delighted because there were people ranging from children to seniors," says Géraldine Doucet, who performed the anthem at Tuesday's game and whose husband, Roger Doucet, was famous for singing *O Canada* at Montreal Canadiens home games for a decade. "Personally, I feel that I had never sung the anthem that way in any way before, really, mostly from the heart." Michael Duran, a dynamic Montreal soprano and blues singer who took part agrees. "The way we did it was so fresh and young. It could definitely touch people."

Unlike the *roses Are Not Enough* production, where the performers gathered in one place, the *O Canada* guys traveled to Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Hamilton to record sections. This created enormous artistic difficulties as Duran attempted to keep a flowing line from one line to the next — each song out of sequence days apart in different studios. In the end, Duran, with 110 digital tracks, more than any previous multi-recording of *O Canada*.

The technical challenges loomed

Roy Lonsdale  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer  
Canadian National

When the name of your company is Canadian National, it's never good without saying that you will be involved in a joint venture like this revitalized national anthem.

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We're optimistic about Canada's future — and our own. Our sponsorship of the revitalization of our country's national anthem reflects that optimism.



## The Revitalization of O Canada

equally large in the symphonic version, for which a 72-piece orchestra filled Maeda Eastern Sound recording studios in Toronto. As composed by Robertson, the symphonic piece is a complex modern interpretation with soaring emotional crescendos reminiscent of a film score. "Obviously when you hear an anthem it sounds very patriotic, but that was not appropriate for what we were trying to do, so I changed the choral sound and varied the tempo to get a greater emotional range," he says. "Canada confronts up wide houses and long skies and I wanted the music to sound large." The producer who recorded a more conventional show symphonic version that schools can use as a background track over which to record their own choir singing the anthem.

Robertson was also the one who chose to use the second verse from the first original English version that Robert Stanley Weir wrote in 1908. Sung as a series of six lines by Gino Vassalli, Alannah Mylne, Paul Jans, Luis and rapier Monica Frisch-Wis, and backed by liquid guitar solos by Randy Steinhauer, formerly of Bachman-Turner Overdrive, it is perhaps even more ringing than the first verse because it discloses Canada's geographical splendor. But Monica Frisch-Wis, whom Duran chose to sing the lines "How dear to us thy broad dominion from East to Western sea," had to rewrite the lines because they did not scan in an 8/8 time signature. On the recording he now says, "How bright! From the East Coast of Newfoundland to the West Coast of B.C."

The rest of the anthem's lyrics remain untouched. As students of *O Canada* know, the stanza in French version for the 1880 St-Jean Baptiste Day celebration in Quebec City have such phrases as "Yves Aimé knows how to carry the cross" and "bore little resemblance to the official English version, but the French lyrics exhibited that defiance." "I found myself getting a lump in my throat," says Suzanne Stevens, one of the Quebec-based lead vocalists in the French verse. "We kept how much this song characterizes us — the fighters in the people who stand up for what they believe in, in this case, national unity."

Cadil and Lyon now devote their time full-time to furthering the use of the anthem. And now there are more than just

produced a 35 mm film of the show symphonic track suitable for theatres and television stations to use as a sign-off at the end of the broadcast day. It features scenes of Canadian singing home workers in deckchairs to school buses picking up children and new citizens being sworn in in Cadil and Lyon are also hopeful that canons chorus will run the symphonic *O Canada* at the beginning of each film, a practice that faded out more than a decade ago. Already Toronto's McLaughlin Planetarium is showing a laser light show synchro-

Cadil and Lyon now devote their time full-time to furthering the use of the anthem. And now there are more than just



Braided Rydell-Taylor conducts the Vancouver chorus' street-wise pop and rock musicians juxtaposed with the incredibly gentleness and warmth of the conductor.

Young voices from the Montreal chorus  
celebrating the differences between the  
French and English versions.

sponsor and performers behind them. Thousands of Canadians are joining The *O Canada* Foundation. "The most important lesson I learned on this project is never give up," says Cadil. "The songs on *But on* opposite are literally my dream come true — and every step was a leap of faith." It is a lesson he hopes other Canadians will take to heart.

Watch for the **C**TV special  
**With Glowing Hearts**  
Tuesday, June 30  
at 10 p.m. EST\*  
(\*Check local listings for details in your area)

linked to the new *O Canada* music. And the symphonic version will appear on the Toronto SkyDome's giant Jumbotron screen during an Argos' game on the upcoming season.

The activity is so time consuming that

Russell W. Duran,  
President and  
Chief Executive Officer  
Maclean Hunter Limited

Maclean Hunter is pleased to have contributed to the revitalization of *O Canada*. We bring our unique resources behind the revitalization of this important national symbol, drawing on our longstanding, printing and publishing business. Roy Cadil and his team have created three beautiful treatments of Canada's national emblem. These treatments will have a real deserved presence at important future events in our nation's history. Here's to our next 125 years, and to our nation's role in maintaining a strong, united country.

**Maclean Hunter**



# THE MARTENSVILLE SCANDAL

## A SASKATCHEWAN TOWN CONFRONTS THE HORROR OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE CHARGES

**T**he words have the ring of small-town pride: "Welcome to Martensville, the fastest-growing town in Saskatchewan." Before this month, in fact, the small, frontier-style prairie town, 120 km west of Regina, had no residents relating to the sexual abuse of about 30 Martensville children at a local baby-sitting center and nearby bars. That scandal severely damaged the community's image, and it came as a haven from Saskatoon's big-city woes. But Martensville officials vow that they will fight back—and find a way to repair the town's 3,600 residents. Said Mayor Rob Priesen: "While we have lost something very important, the upside is we go on—it that does best."

It will be a slow process. To date, police have laid a total of 153 charges—excluding 29 over previous months—and they say that 29 more may follow as their investigation continues. The charges have shaken residents' faith in their authorities: those of the defendants are police officers, whether two are former Martensville police chiefs. As described in the charges, the crimes, alleged to have been committed between 1985 and 1991 against children between the ages of 3 and 18, are ugly. They include anal, oral and vaginal sex with a hypodermic needle, sexual assault, sodomy, administering a "stupifying drug" and infec-

tion with a pilulecase with intent to render a person incapable of resistance. Rumors that the defendants were part of a local satanic cult continue to reverberate at the community. And those charged continue to remain in the media—and in the consciousness of Martensville residents.

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According to Priesen, the average age of Martensville's residents is 19—a youthfulness that earned the town the nickname "Dareville." The resilience of youth may also help

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with 100 counts of abuse against children, also offered to fly to Martensville. "Her intent was that these things drag on for a long time," said Friesen, who spoke to *Lawn* by telephone. "She says to treat it like a borevacation. The healing process is similar, with all the emotions of shock, disbelief and anger."

Some of that anger—and sometimes directed toward the police—was palpable. Chief Johnson, who joined the force in March 1982, after 25 years with the RCMP, acknowledges that the scandal has increased police officers' morale, and that he does a commendable task: passing the confidence of Martensville residents. "This is no mind-boggling right-up there among the most disgusting cases I have handled," Johnson said. "Police are not above the law. Restoring things will take time. We will get out and meet the people, be available."

**Satanic**: Last week, as children played ball, rode their bicycles in the streets and splashed in a local wading pool, Martensville seemed on the way to reacquainting some semblance of normalcy. Like towards the surface, other specters haunted the community. According to the charges, the former occupants at the Sterlings' house and to a police officer



Johnson: 'This is right up there among the most disgusting cases I have handled.'

shed that area on pasture had 13 km northeast of Martensville. Last week, as police continued to investigate the possible use of that shed by Satanists, many people speculated about the role of devil worship in the scandal.

Others expressed certainty that cult rituals had played a part in the abuse. "There have been rumors of satanic cults throughout the years," Friesen told MacLean's. "I have no proof, but I don't dispel them if you get people abusing children in groups, this grouping part suggests there is more to it than normal

abuse, as I do, how something like this could have happened under our noses and we don't know anything about it," Friesen added. And for now, with the same defences scheduled for a preliminary hearing June 26, the scandal will continue to bring the community unanswered questions. The *Starvation Star Phoenix*, distributed locally, seems up with the small blue headlines that it can no longer run away from the story: "Martensville nightmare."

JOHN HORSE / Martensville

## A SCANDAL'S HISTORY

### 1981:

Ronald and Linda Sterling arrive in Martensville. A short time later, they open an unlicensed babysitting service in their home.

### Early 1982:

The Martensville police force receives a complaint regarding sexual abuse at the babysitting service. No charges are laid.

### Summer, 1982:

Longtime Martensville Police Chief Danny Pankratz transferred to the force's public works department, replaced by Chief Edward Reuter.

### August, 1982:

Faced with a pair of new arrests on the local police force, Martensville Mayor Robert Friesen asks the Saskatchewan Police Commission to investigate. No report is forthcoming.

### September, 1982:

Martensville police begin an investigation after receiving another complaint of sexual abuse at the Sterlings' babysitting service. Martensville Const. Charles Brydges, a former RCMP officer who joined the local force in 1978, becomes the first to file a 3380 sexual complaint as missing. Despite harassment and threats from a fellow officer, Brydges continues her investigation. But after other members of the force become subject to investigation, Brydges receives her case file from the police headquarters. Brydges receives her case file from the police headquarters. Brydges is suspended after complaints from town council about his management

of the force. Under provisions of the provincial Police Act, he is allowed to resign.

**October and November, 1982:** Police charge the Sterlings' 23-year-old son, Trevor, with three counts of sexual assault and three counts of sexual assault.

### December, 1982:

Police charge Linda Sterling with two counts of sexual assault, one count of posting a firearm and one count of uttering a threat.

### Jan. 29, 1983:

Police charge Ronald Sterling with three counts of sexual assault, one count of posting a firearm and one count of uttering a threat.

### March 2, 1983:

RCMP veterans Michael Johnson becomes the town's police chief.

### April, 1983:

Police charge former Martensville police officer James Elstad with a total of 14 counts, including sexual assault and unlawful confinement.

### June 4 and 5, 1983:

Police file 107 more charges against Linda, Ronald and Trevor Sterling and Elstad. They also lay 36 charges against Ford and Reuter, Dennis Schoonen, an RCMP officer from nearby Wamsutter, Saskatoon police Cpl. John Popowich, and a young woman who cannot be identified under the Young Offenders Act.

### June 8, 1983:

Popowich, Sterling, Schoonen, Ford and the unidentified woman are released on bail. The other defendants remain in custody.

# THE SATAN FACTOR

## BIZARRE CULTS PROMOTE CHILD SEX ABUSE

**S**ince the Lord of Evil in Joliette and Christianity now reside on the fringe of Western society, appearing mainly in barbershops and in the bohemian reaches of television evangelism. But across North America, a growing number of respected mental-health therapists have come to the chilling conclusion that the tormented ravings of patients who claim to have been sexually abused as children by members of satanic cults are true reflection of their experiences. Similarities in their reports, involving bizarre sacrifices and the rape and torture of children, were once thought to be symptomatic of a severe psychological illness. Now, as child abuse and incest have emerged from the shadows to become the object of widespread debate, many experts say that the cults are indeed real. Said Lynette Boyd, who heads the government of Manitoba's satanic awareness program: "We are getting more of our information about the satanic cults from adult survivors. Their stories, including human sacrifices and cannibalism, as native as any part of North America, they are true."

**Victims:** The child-abuse scandal in Martensville, Sask., has added fuel to the concern over Satanists. Although police say that they have no firm evidence, area residents of the town claim that devil-worship places rules in their community—and that it lies behind the 173 charges laid against nine people. Said Henry Guiteras, pastor of the Martensville Baptist Church: "There are stories of cars and babies being skinned alive and their entrails eaten." Some experts, meanwhile, say the stereotype of the biker community just north of Saskatoon follows a pattern that is often associated with the魁梧的 children of children. Boyd said that Satanists often involve a close-knit group of respected citizens who, because of their positions of authority, are able to hide their activities.

Children become the victims of satanic cults because much of Satanism stands Christianity on its head. In the case of children, Judeo-Christian teaching declares sex with chil-

dren as immoral—but Satanists believe that the divine act of their faith is to violate a child. And according to two unconfirmed sources in Western Canada, who are now undergoing psychiatric evaluation because they say that their parents induced them into satanic cults when they were children, the charges extremely crass. One of the women told MacLean's that at one satanic ceremony, she was forced to perform sex acts on men in black robes.

The other resulted being spread-eagled in

view of their victims. Boyd said that children are often forced to drink latte or forced to drink Kool-Aid to prevent sex with their captors. "It's like you're being forced to drink Kool-Aid and it's sex," she said. "It's like you're being forced to drink Kool-Aid and it's sex."

**Sacrifice:** Some of the questions that therapists ask from their patients are shocking even to them. Michael Irving, a Toronto psychiatrist who counsels the victims of satanic ritual child abuse, and the

abuse inverters the victims call "brokers"—adolescent girls who are propagated by a Satanist. The resulting children are abused by the cult sexually, or mortified and eaten, often with a mixture of blood, vomit and urine. He called one of the women in Western Canada: "I remember a child who was about one year old being set up with an ax, and we were forced to eat it."

While such stories can be difficult to accept, many experts say that they firmly believe that they have been told by children in living place. Said Irving: "Satanists believe that Satan wants the body, and if you kill a baby, there is an energy that goes with the group. You are 'at one' with Satan."

As more allegations of satanic abuse are brought forward, more information on the extent of Satanic activities may emerge from the shadows. But, for now, Armstrong said that it is difficult to estimate how many people may be involved. The cults highly organized, highly secretive, activists also make detection difficult. In Martensville, for example, police have acknowledged that they are examining allegations that the church was淫乱的。 That has left Martensville swaying with rumors—and more parents wondering if the sainted Lord of Evil, indeed, made their community a safe zone.



Depiction of Satanizing over child-violating children as an act of faith

as after the basement of a church. She said that she was accused of blood lust and that a man wearing a black cape and horns monitored the after and had intercourse with her. The second woman added: "It was locked in a crawl space full of bags when I relented to make love to a corpse."

But such memories are usually deeply suppressed because Satanists employ a process of almost incomprehensible painfulness to brain-

# THE SEARCH FOR SAFE DAY CARE

## PARENTS WANT TIGHTER REGULATION

**T**he little blond girl in the baseball cap and denim shorts yelled, "I got it!"—then lunged as the bubble she was chasing exploded at her track. Beside her, a small girl watched while she was told that less-leisure negligences were over—but upside down. Both toddlers were playing near the fence in an outdoor play area at the Hydro-

Wide the threat of child abuse is a constant concern for many parents, the gravity and gravity of the alleged abuses in Marterville, Sask., has brought the issue into painful focus. The site of the alleged crimes, an unlicensed babysitting centre in a private house, has also revived a nationwide debate over the availability of quality day care



Children at the Hydro-Durham College Early Learning Centre: close supervision

Durham College Early Learning Centre in Ajax, a town of 45,000 about 25 km east of Toronto. As they talked with a stronger standing outside the fence, day care staff members hopped with other children stopped to look over and assess the situation. Scattered, they turned, every again, and the two children resumed their play. On a bright June day, the moment passed quickly, but even such slight contact with a stranger was noticed and reviewed by the children's supervisors. Says Mary Lynn West-Moynes, manager of child-care operations at Durham College, which runs the centre jointly with Ontario Hydro: "More parents are becoming scared because of things they hear. These are isolated incidents, but they are also a warning, and tell us that it is important to be vigilant with our procedures."

And has led to demands for more government-supervised facilities. Already the Saskatchewan government has announced plans to strengthen its Child Care Act, to appear as a pediatric child-care advocate and to hire additional child-protection workers.

**Possibly** But champions of day care say that much more needs to be done. And Phila, a mother of two, a co-leader of the Ottawa-based Canadian Day Care Advocacy Association and executive-director of a nonprofit parent-run day-care centre in Edmonton. She says that the key to better child care is to give it the same priority that other social institutions receive. "If the previous treated child care like schools and hospitals, and had regulations we all had to follow, we could guarantee higher quality child care," she said. "It's a sad thing that a tragedy

like Marterville has to happen to the forefront as a safety issue."

Currently, 70 per cent of Canadian mothers with children under the age of 18 work outside the home. Many of them face similar problems with finding adequate and affordable day care. Up to 90 per cent of Canadian families who need child care use private unlicensed babysitters, including nannies. Only eight per cent of children are placed in licensed day care centres. Although many parents say that they are happy with the arrangement, they also acknowledge that their thoughts frequently turn to the safety of their children. Says Carolyn Brinkhoff-Rosenau, a teacher at Ottawa mother of two who now private child care as a part-time job: "I have friends wonder whether their child is going to be neglected or abused." She added, "With so many women going back to work now, I think there should be some sort of federal control. It wouldn't do any good."

In fact, many licensed day care centres, such as the Hydro-Durham facility, are a convincing advertisement for government regulation. Located on the main floor of Ontario Hydro's new Age headquarters, the centre has six large sunny rooms, including playrooms with slides and climbing structures, a kitchen large enough to accommodate cookie-baking sessions and an infant room. Classrooms are crammed with toys and displays that emphasize large skills, music and science. In one room, a cubby room on a window ledge not far from a hanging globe, a guinea hen filled with earth and insects and a tank of goldfish. All rooms, including bathrooms, can be viewed from behind a one-way mirror. If children are shy while in the bathroom, they can be encouraged to dress in blindfold costumes. Just as impressive is the fact that 50 children are supervised at the centre are already accompanied by 13 child minders, all but five of whom have a community college diploma or university degree in early childhood development. Frequent head counts are a regular part of every day.

Still, Gary says, some parents are so fearful for their children's safety that they will not allow house-and-bag leave the centre's staff. And the only male staff member, Marc Butte, and that he sometimes has to deal with protests from parents who act uncomfortable with his presence. "One family came for a tour, saw me, and said, 'No thanks,'" he said. Butte pointed out that most parents who get to know him are more confident about his abilities, and even come to value the presence of a positive male role model. But in the current climate of fear surrounding the threat of sexual abuse, even qualified child-care workers are coming under harsh—and sometimes unfair—scrutiny.

PATRICIA CRESSHOLM with LOUIE FISHER in *Glory*

## PEOPLE

### Of love and loss

Singer Rod Stewart clearly prefers blenders. But in this case, there has been no consciousness quelling. In 1977, Stewart's actress wife, Penny, 42, who had been with Stewart for 20 years, died last week after battling cancer for five years, costing \$600,000. In 1984, in blind wife, Abiara, 42, was a reported \$1.2-million divorce settlement and



Stewart (left), Stewart's ex-wife

\$12,000 a month child support. Last year, Kelly Emberg, 32, who had been with Stewart from 1985 to 1990 and who is the mother of his daughter Roxy, 5, claimed that she had quit her job as a Sports Illustrated swimsuit model to be with him—and filed a \$30-million malpractice suit. But Stewart, 67, now married to 23-year-old model Rachel Hunter, saw his string of love losses end last week, as Los Angeles judge threw the lawsuit out of court.

### A warm welcome Down Under

In the land of drollish platitudes, another strange breed is drawing attention in Australia: members of the Winnipeg Film Group. Last week, the Sydney International Film Festival mounted a 17-piece retrospective on



Dako: 'I'm still hungry for much more'

### AN UNUSUAL TRAIN OF THOUGHT

R. Murray Schafer, 58, says that art "should be involving every sense of us, in visual images, in visual times." And so he has followed that credo by setting his operas in visual places, at unusual times. The latest exotic offering from the Toronto-born composer is being staged in the Great Hall of Toronto's Union Station, between midnight and 2 a.m., with June 26. The Alchemical Theatre of Marion Triangulino is about the ancient alchemist's search for the elusive elixir of gold—a process only slightly more mysterious than making roses out of trees.

### STAR TURN

Danny O'Keefe, 34, has spent much of his adult life overseeing his past. As a footloose youngster, he founded the Greenwich Brethren singing group and as an adult did his best to become a 23-fold record-setter. It was a tough act to follow, and O'Keefe has struggled to reclaim his career. This summer, he will star in the Toronto production of *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat*, a musical based on the Biblical story. Said O'Keefe: "It just seems that if you have any kind of success when you are young, then for some reason it just can't be taken seriously."



O'Keefe takes seriously



Elaine Dako, an independent filmmakers' co-operative that includes Guy Maddin, director of the 1988 cult classic *Tales from the Gimli Hospital*. Introducing the retrospective, Maddin appealed to the audience's apparent fascination with things Manitoba. "I signed them all on," he said, "an honorary Winnipeggers."

### Going for broke

Elaine Dako says that her greatest ability is an addiction to "to live and release caring things." And added, that beauty has served her well. Marterville, Saskatchewan, has never heard of the young Miss Universe. (Next year, though, she will star in Canadian director David Wellington's *1000 Miles to Heaven*, set to be released next spring.) But despite her success, Dako, 24, says that "I'm still hungry for much more." Added the Miss Universe beauty: "I'm the most ambitious young child I've ever known."



to appeal to a new centrist wing that the greatest threat to the two-party system is 80 years. In 1912, former Republican presidential candidate Theodore Roosevelt upset the electoral calm with an unsuccessful re-election bid, but saluted the banner of his own Bull Moose movement. But so far, Perot has only so far attempted to found a third party of his own. And his popularity has already suggested that of the most recent third-party candidate, former Illinois congressman Bill Anderson, whose support tapped out at 24 percent in August 1980, before settling to just 6.6 percent in that year's November election. But Anderson was hampered by his lack of campaign funds, a handicap that Perot, who has dedicated himself to spending \$100 million of his own money, does not share.

Nothing that party insiders' shop has suggested a steady decline over the past three decades, some experts have found. Perot's attempt to straddle partisan politics in a positive wave of the future, said Charles Peters, editor of the mid-month Washington Monthly: "A lot of his views are more or less agree with him as was anterior, pro cutting back entitlements for the rich, and for gun control and pro-choice [on abortion]. Those things all add up to a mixture of conservatism and liberalism that I think is closer representative of the average American than most party ideologues."

Perot's appeal cuts across the political spectrum. Late last month, at the wake of the race-triggered Los Angeles riots, Perot accepted an invitation to meet with former president's confidante James Jackson and his top aide from the 1980 campaign. One of those who attended was Robert Bourassa, of Quebec's liberal Institute for Public Affairs, who acknowledged that he had arrived at the session with the presumption that Perot was a right-wing lock-down, neo-Confederate. "I used to think he was not," But hours later, after questioning Perot with questions, Bourassa said he found the Texas businessman "impressive and much more liberal than I'd imagined."

In fact, as persuasively did Perot denounce the proposed North American free trade agreement as a threat to U.S. industrial jobs that one participant at the meeting found him more eloquent on the subject than their own favorite candidate, Iowa Senator Thomas Harkin, who dropped out of the race for the Democratic nomination last February. When the official, who asked for anonymity, said that Clinton has not managed to rise out of the mire of conventional, pugnacious-fresh campaigning,

Jackson advised, found Perot's response to the L.A. riots remarkable: that of Clinton, who had declared that what the nation needed was a tougher bill to fight crime. After dismissing Perot's lecture on inner-city unemployment and might, Wilkins turned on CNN the next day to find the Dallas alliance pairing back its job-creation program with a homogenized Texas twist: "If it walks, give it a job," said Wilkins. "If he keeps talking job, he's going to get a lot of black votes. The Democrats can't count on black voters." Clinton's administration has responded to the charges, but the media's focus has shifted to the new brand of what has been called "telepolitics."

But Perot's most far-reaching contribution to remapping the current political terrain has been in mastery of the media, sprouting a new brand of what has been called "telepolitics."

After Perot's words of consternation complaints



Perot on set of *Today* show last week: parroting policy with a homespun Texas twist

that the press now so thoroughly dominates the political agenda, the former *Tex* salesmen who grew rich by solving the possibility of peddling computer software instead of hardware has now calculated a way to turn communications technology to his advantage. This week, Perot undertaken a five-city tour that is scheduled to end with a果实 on the waterfront of Amsterdam, N.Y., where he graduated in 1955 from the Naval Academy, and where he is expected to make his candidacy official. But just out, Perot has largely avoided traditional political rallies—and he has also eschewed the mainstream media, finding a receptive audience among voters by bypassing the modern television and print-bite politics.

Instead, Perot has parroted his opponents on selected television talk shows, notably his unprecedented two-hour call-in session on NBC's *Today* show last week. In doing so, he has exhibited an air of folksiness that Clinton has not managed to rise out of the mire of conventional, pugnacious-fresh campaigning.

MARCI MCDONALD of Washington

and Larry Sabato, a political science professor from Charlottesville's University of Virginia. "Perot comes across as the same country-bumpkin populist, but he has proved even shrewder than George Bush in manipulating the media."

Sabato points out, that, so far, Perot has managed to overwhelm press critics of his press activism or policies by casting his appearance to television forums where he can't seem to get the last word. And he predicts that Perot will expand that approach the fall, buying television time to stage call-in shows where his aides are able to presence the calls. Television networks are unlikely to kill off a Perot candidacy during an election that would otherwise, as Sabato put it, "be three or a

# If Hitler had won

## A British novel imagines a Nazi Europe

**T**he year is 1984, German dictator Adolf Hitler, victim of the Second World War, is living in Berlin, presiding over a range of popular arts, where average citizens German can, indeed, go German radio and movies German as the official second language. That is the main of *After Hitler* (Bantam House, \$38.95), a courageous first novel by English journalist Robert Harris, chief columnist for the London Sunday Times. Soon after it appeared in Britain in mid-May, the book shot to the top of the country's best-seller lists. It has also been translated into 11 European languages, and has just been published in North America. In popularity results partly from a fascination with what might have been. But it also plays on fears over the transition to European political unification, Germany, with its powerful economy, is in a position to dominate the new European superpower. And while the German engine that Hitler evokes is a much subtler and cruder place than is currently the case, there are clearly enough parallels to make cause for concern.

The German dimensions are key of *After Hitler*. More than 20 German publishers turned down the book before a Swiss firm finally bought the German-language rights. "The book has struck a chord about a German superpower, which we now have," said Harris, 35, whose 1985 nonfiction work about the long-lid Hitler stories, *Selling Hitler*, was also a best-seller. But while the book's pastel characters among Germans is also a finely written to the minority who look back fondly on (and would like to re-create) the Nazi past.

Harris' postwar Germany is a spectral wasteland. Berlin is a vast, impersonal city obscured by swelled-out mass movements in military triumphs each 40 times larger than the *Art de Triomphe* in Paris. And while most Germans are propagandists, they depend on a man of Eastern European name, Rovens, henchmen and assassination attempts by the underworld are endemic. The ruthless, highly efficient police force has spans everywhere, and no one is safe from their predations. As a fragment recalled on a Berlin wall proclaims, "A police state is a country run by criminals."

Still, the hero of *After Hitler* is himself a

German policeman, Xavier March is monitoring of a stock figure—the tough, honest cop familiar from scores of thrillers and crime novels. A workaholic who has made a man of his personal life—his wife has divorced him and his 10-year-old son despises him—he walks away at



Hitler (left) and general: parallels with modern Europe

in job with a bloodhound's tenacity. When he investigates a suspicious drowning in a Berlin lake, he ignores his superiors' orders to abandon the case. March eventually discovers that the dead man had been in an coup of Hitler and as a prominent player in Hitler's programs to rid Europe of all Jews. Like most Europeans in the novel, March knows that the Jews have stumbled, but he has refused to imagine their fate. When he stumbles on the secret of Hitler's death camps, he sees for the first time the depth of the moral corruption on which the regime is based. With the help of an American journalist, Charlotte (Charlie) Maguire, he tries to smuggle papers documenting the Hitler's plan to the United States, which has remained a free country. Meanwhile, the German secret police are determined to find and destroy him.

*After Hitler* is really a revision of another novel about a totalitarian state, George Orwell's *1984*. In both books, the heroes become desperate fugitives in their own countries, living between the cracks of a sys-

tem bent on destroying individuality wherever a fugitive March is surrounded by benumbed Germans who live and breathe the myth of Teutonic superiority. Their children even pray to Hitler. March's son, Pits, is at training with the Hitler Youth organization—and has turned into a hard-boiled assassin, whose March tries unsuccessfully to reach. In the end, his love for Pits proves to be the Macbeth's undoing.

Hitler does not, however, get his just reward. He spends his final hours in a massive residence he has designed for him by his Nazi architect Albert Speer (the real-life Speer was not for trial). But the suffocating sleep of Hitler's insanity is everywhere. Wherever the Berlin that March has imagined, from the Nazi symbols that dominate the streets to the endless sounds of Wagner—Hitler's favorite composer—that flood the airwaves. The dictator has also banned the works of certain writers considered to be "unreliable," including Orwell and Graham Greene. On the other hand, the popular British author Barbara Cartland has gained official approval for romantic novels with such titles as *The Valkyrie's Ball*.

In Harris' imaginary postwar world, the British prime minister, Winston Churchill, has fled to Canada, while the British throne is occupied by the Nazi sympathizer Edward VIII and his American wife, Queen Wallis. Germany's main enemy, however, is the United States: since the war's end in 1946, the two countries have been locked at a nuclear stalemate. The American base being everything seems to the Germans who, when wages and welfare are taken from their country before the United States.

But as *After Hitler* opens, Germany and the United States are on the verge of reconciliation. The Nazi president, Joseph Kennedy's, is about to visit Berlin. Hitler, eager to solidify the costly Russian border war, would like to establish a new alliance between the superpowers. The German regime fears that if March's discoveries show the Jews become known, Hitler's plans—and March's choice for self-exile—will be dashed.

Harris' language is often crassly archaic, but in a manner-making of plots, and in its final, winding chapters, his book is extremely suspenseful. Most impressive, it has a convincing moral dimension. The point of March's struggle is to show that no society is better than the intolerance and coarseness of individual men and women. And although Harris has said that the Nazi Germany of his book is undoubtedly the real Germany of modern times, his imaginative perfidy has struck a soft-sounding nerve within that country and in many others, as well.

JOHN DEMERSK

# MANY BELLS ARE TOLLING

## BELL LOSES ITS LONG-DISTANCE MONOPOLY AS OTTAWA OPENS THE PHONE LINES TO COMPETITION

**S**taking hands with Michael Kehler is like taking hands with a vice. But even his handshake is no match for the strength of his determination. For the past two years, Kehler, chairman of Bell-Net Telephone Associates Ltd. of Waterloo, Ont., a Toronto suburb, has been leading the country's biggest competition fight. In the Montreal-based power of the telephone company Bell Canada declared the stocky 56-year-old former Marine soldier, "I decided I wasn't going to be squashed by a monopoly that didn't want anyone breathing on its ear." Last week, Kehler's dogged persistence paid off. The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission announced that the long-distance telephone market will be thrown open to competition from Kehler's company and all others that can meet the qualifications.

Almost a year after the commission completed its longest and most comprehensive hearing in its history, the cRTC announced an end to the regional telephone companies' almost total monopoly on long-distance telephone service. In a decision that the cRTC predicts will result in a significant drop in the cost of long-distance telephone calls, the applications of both Danair and BCR, were essentially approved. Waterloo is a Toronto-based telecommunications company, 60 per cent owned by Canadian Pacific Ltd. of Montreal and 40 per cent by Rogers Communications Ltd. of Toronto, a cable television company BCR is a joint venture by B.C. Tel and Lightnet, a subsidiary of Kehler's Bell-Net. Bell-Net CEO chairman Keith Speers, "The cRTC expects competition to have a significant im-

pact on rates—it will bring them down." But one cRTC commissioner, Edward Ross, dissenting from the commission's decision, argues that he feared it could result in an increase in the cost of local rates. Said Ross, "I consider the cost of offering these applications to be too high because of the increases in the cost of basic telephone service, something that is a necessity, not a luxury, to Canadians, including the millions of Canadians living on pensions or fixed incomes."

Until last proposed to set its long-distance rates 15 per cent lower than the rates set earlier by the telephone companies last in the past three years, since Bells' made its move in the long-distance telephone market known, some of the regional companies have lowered their long-distance rates significantly as anticipation of increased competition. In light of that preparation, it is not clear whether United will be able to both meet that commitment to lower rates and remain financially viable. Said United senior vice-president Robert St. Baudry: "It is an excellent alternative for us for the consumer and for the business community." He added that the 15-per-cent-lower rate is "within our range." United expects to begin offering long-distance service in about a year.

*Kehler: a six-year battle because 'I decided I wasn't going to be squashed'*



*Bell operations centre: residential users may lose*

Residential telephone users here have the least to gain—and, according to some critics, the most to lose—from the cRTC's decision. Although they do not need the kind of sophisticated new services that business users want, they face additional costs. Bell Canada has warned that it will be forced to increase local telephone rates if it loses revenue from its long-distance operations. And the telecommunications industry itself, which has traditionally been one of Canada's strongest strengths in the global marketplace, has shown a lessening growth in recent years to other countries, including the United States, will be open to competition at home for the first time.

Given consumers' mere choices, but it also creates enormous complexity and expense, particularly in the early days. Visitors to the United States are still dismayed by the difficulties of placing a long-distance call from a public telephone. And it is common for residential users to receive bills from two or more telephone companies each month.

By contrast, Canadian businesses are the big winners from the decision. Many businesses, including almost half of the country's largest corporations, rely so heavily on telecommunications services that they costs now rank as the third-biggest business expense, after buildings and employee costs. The Royal Bank of Canada, the country's largest corporate telecommunications user, pays over \$100 million a year for services that include everything from renting telephone lines to leasing the lines that are the life-support

system of its automated-teller-machine network. But the bank complains that, compared with its competitors in the United States, it has fewer telecommunications services to choose from and has to pay more for what it does get. Royal Bank chairman Albie Taylor has rated the need for leasing special data-transmission lines from Toronto to New York City through Buffalo, N.Y., as the U.S. long-distance network's "single most important strategic link." The bank has to pay for the total cost of the line, he says, the long-haul rates plus 40 per cent. For the Toronto-Buffalo line, that's the difference, he points out, of \$12,500.

Many Canadians take pride in being at the cutting edge of telecommunications technology. But experts say that the industry is gradually losing its lead as other countries spur their own companies by encouraging competition. "Our Canadian should be proud of what we have achieved in the past," said Montrealer Richardson, head of a business lobby group called Communications Competition Coalition. "The phone was invented here. We made the first long-distance telephone call. We put up the first domestic satellite system, the first coast-to-coast microwave system, the first package-switch network." But Richardson added: "Our firsts stopped about 1975. We have not been innovators since that time. We have become world followers, not leaders. Furthermore, the innovation gap between us and the Americans is widening at a horridous pace. But somehow we're still living on what we did in the past." With this last decision, the cRTC is providing that Canada can take a big step towards the future.

The final disadvantage for consumers is the tale and aftermath they will have to spend shopping for telephone services. In the United States, the advent of long-distance competition

**BRENDA DALGLEISH with GLEN ALLEN in Ottawa**

## Business Notes

### ONE FOR CANADA

Canada was a critical trade battle when it launched Canada's Free Trade Agreement (FTA) rules in a massive \$1.5-billion annual dispute between the two countries and that GM's Automobiles Inc. of Oshawa, Ont., may exclude non-employee costs abroad in figuring the North American content of Canadian-built Japanese cars. U.S. officials had claimed that only savings cannot be counted.

### GST PANDEMONIUM

About 340,000 businesses in Canada, or 20 per cent of the 1.7 million companies that registered to collect the GST, have broken the law by not filing returns. Government and business spokesmen attributed the figure to a combination of deliberate tax evasion, a tax revolt and confusion on the part of those who must file but not the firms.

### BOTTOMS UP

Lubat Entrepeneurs, the European division of John Lubat Ltd. of London, Ont., announced that it has created Maple Leaf with British beer retailer Peterhouse Ltd. to acquire and run 1,000 pubs. Terms of the deal were not disclosed.

### GOOM AT THE CORNER STORE

Mississauga-based Shoppers Drug Mart, which operates 900 convenience stores across Canada, including Marsh's, the Family Service and Woolco-Robins, has Canadian stores. The chain has no plans to expand its Canadian. The company, which will close some unprofitable locations, has filed a restructuring plan by July 12.

### A WELCOME FRIEND

One of Canada's largest banks—the Royal Bank, Bank of Montreal and Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce—said that they have drawn service charges on all listed personal and business banking fees for periods ranging up to Jan. 1, 1995. A spokesman for the Royal said that the bank wants to disrupt the idea that "banks make up for long-term business loans at the expense of small business and consumers through increased service fees."

### FRONT-PAGE PROBLEMS

About 1,800 employed employees at Canada's largest circulation newspaper, The Toronto Star, who have been without a contract since December, went on strike to support their demands for wage increases and greater job security. Managers and other non-union staff continued to get out the shift, which was about half its normal size.

# 'Blood on the streets'

A mercurial financier returns from the jungle

**T**he wood-paneled reception area of the Ondudge Corp. Ltd. in Toronto is crammed with tattered leather sofas, gilded-framed paintings, Persian carpets—and an extensive collection of knives. The display of Sri Lankan knives itself suggests corporate survivorship reflects both the sense of personal drama and the exotic heritage of financier Christopher Ondudge. Indeed, in his 25-year business career, Ondudge has been as well-known for his steely, cut-throat handling of his business affairs as for his commanding and commanding character. In 1990, defenestrated was what he characterized as the shallow maximization of the financial world and intent on shaking the "conservative finance industry making money," he retreated to the wilds of Africa and Sri Lanka and wrote two books about his experiences there. But after two years of soul-searching and soliloquy, Ondudge, now 55, has returned to his roots on Bay Street. On June 1, he launched a \$25-million takeover bid for Loween's, Ondudge's McClelland Inc. (just as the securities firm that he co-founded in 1976). Now, said Ondudge, "The way is not that far back, but that I've managed to stay away."

Ondudge maintains that during his hiatus, when he was able to "think and rest without interruption in the jungle," the world underwent a fundamental change: an industrial cycle that had propelled Western economies for 200 years戛然而止. Instead, a new, information-based global economy began to emerge. He says that he is now in a position to take advantage of the investment opportunities that have widespread economic distribution and the "balance of power" that took place in the 1990s. Added Ondudge, "The speculators have been cleared out and there is blood on the streets. It's time to move, get ready, create a new base." By injecting new capital from his multi-million-dollar personal fortune into Loween's and, he hopes to "restore the firm to its original goals."

Despite Ondudge's buoyant enthusiasm about his return to the fray, his former partners have expressed misgivings. Indeed, he has already been forced to postpone his takeover bid to \$2 a share from \$1.80 as an attempt to win them over. Until he convinced his offer, some traders said that a lower bid had led to control of Loween's by Vancouver-based investment bank Mercer International Inc. could

succed because of lingering grudges between Ondudge and some of Loween's senior executives, who are also the company's major shareholders. Both Mercer and Ondudge say that they can make Loween a profitable venture by applying



Ondudge: 'The speculators have been cleared out'

as a tax loss against future earnings. For the year ended March 31, 1992, the firm lost \$9 million.

When Ondudge stalked out of Loween in 1986, after his partners refused his offer to acquire control of the company at \$3.50 a share, few of them regretted his departure. Although he had a reputation as a brilliant stock picker so his 15-year stint with the firm, Ondudge was frequently described as temperamental and idiosyncratic. In addition to his fascination with leopards, fortune-tellers and the number 5, Ondudge also displayed quirks that included using Loween's house number, 45, as part of his utilized Toronto telephone number.

He now acknowledges that he got "pretty huffy" with the success of Loween and that of his two management companies, Peoples Corp. and International PaperCorp. Corp. But he also blames his impetuosity at times on his high standards, especially for money management. "They are underfunded, now because they have used capital in ways I never would have allowed," he said. For his part, Loween chairman Charles Loween acknowledged that "clearly, many things need done around the corporation," added Loween. "The top analysts, brokers and salesmen in this business are professionals and Ondeee was always a super prima donna. Sometimes prima donnas don't fit in the context and close frequent proximity of a super prima donna—but no one has anything but respect for his ability to create money."

Certainly, Loween employees had cause for concern last year when, after a whirlwind courtship, Ondudge joined the company at the star, walking away from a proposed \$30-million cash deal. Ondudge was not the first to leave. He has already been chased out twice. In 1989, just 10 months earlier, he left Peoples Corp. in Toronto to become chairman and senior on-sight general feeder as Heuer's vice-chairman. He also fell out publicly with an otherwise loyal group of managers. At the same time, he enraged the Canadian publishing sector by turning over his newest acquisition, publisher Lester & Orphee, Deary Ltd., to Heuer, which closed down the company.

Despite Ondudge's controversial corporate record, Loween said that he is convinced of his "prudent regard and severe dedication" on the task of revitalizing Loween this time around. Loween also dismisses claims that Ondudge's new status as a successful Canadian, which requires him to be absent from the country for six months of the year, would pose a leadership problem. In the past, Ondudge has had to leave his wife and two of his four estates in Bermuda and Barbados with his son, Noble. Although Ondudge has not specified what his role will be at one of his four homes, Loween said that "if he buys another, he discontinues his role."

While Ondudge's return to power is to come to fruition with his, the betting on Bay Street is that Ondudge's talents for making money will ultimately convince avengers of the soundness of his judgments. And one investment advisory service, out of suspicion of conspiracy, "Thinks he has a lot of luck on his side, but the bottom line is, if you can make money for yourself and others, people will always fall in line behind you." Armed with that reputation, there seems little doubt that Ondudge will indeed succeed again.

DEIRDRE McMURTRY

## BUSINESS WATCH



# Facing the civil war we never had

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

**A**s the constitutional process heats up again, the prospect of a national referendum looks almost certain for this fall. It could become the civil war we never had, an intensely fought confrontation between opposing views of Canada's destiny, bitterly debated across the country, with a winner-take-all claim on voting day.

The experience promises to be sobering and markedly anti-Canadian. As a people, we have always shied away from traumatic public confrontations, preferring to compromise and bungle through. That would be radically different, requiring each of us personally to get off the fence and cast a vote for or against specific and contrary values of our future. That future would be decided as votes are tallied in one frantic night.

Brian Mulroney, sponsor of the referendum legislation, largely pointed out that such a plebiscite would only be "advisory in nature," because the country's Constitution could legally be amended by the Senate at a referendum. But since the people have a right to be legally allowed to follow the results of the referendum, but to legitimate any contrary way we would attempt to political suicide. Canada will, literally, become a different country the day of the referendum vote.

Referendums are a rare phenomenon in our history, not easily fitted into Canada's parliamentary tradition. Only twice before, in 1869 (pre-Confederation) and in 1942 (over conscription), have Canadians voted in national plebiscites. Neither proved earthshaking because the issues on which they were held were too specific and the results were appropriately unbridged. This one will be different.

Whether we actually have a referendum this fall will depend on the success or failure of the current bill, but to ensure its political impact, such a vote would have to be held before Quebec's own referendum, due on Oct. 26. Since it takes a minimum of three months to prepare for a federal referendum, because of

the lengthy consultation process, the decision to hold it will have to come by the end of July. The campaign would last 36 days, about half as long as a general election.

That timeline is complicated by Quebec's own referendum requirements. Under the previous rules, the actual referendum must be held in the National Assembly for a minimum of 30 hours, which, if the 1995 referendum example is followed, would translate into about three weeks of voting time. The referendum will not be meant less than 20 days after the resolution is adopted. That's followed by the actual campaign, lasting from 47 to 84 days. Assuming the longer period, the campaign would have to start on Sept. 2, and the National Assembly would have to approve the question by Aug. 21, which in turn would require the referendum resolution to be taken in the Quebec house by July 27—about the same time Ottawa needs to make its own referendum decision.

The straightforward schedule doesn't end there. British Columbia also has voter referendums legislation on its books and any constitutional deal will have to be approved by a plebiscite there. A 60-per cent approval vote would be needed for a federal referendum, because of the slight difference in the shape of the new Canada.

It's a subtle difference, but the second choice, more concerned with process, would leave Quebec in a bigger slice. The real issue is whether the future of this country should be put up for grabs as a sudden-death vote.

The stakes are too high to warrant the risk

of, as appears likely, the results set out to the premier's liking. Alberta has similar legislation in the process of being adopted, with the most likely outcome that a referendum will be held simultaneously with provincewide municipal elections on Oct. 19. Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and the Yukon and Northwest Territories also have referendum legislation in place, but are less committed to holding votes. Constitutional committees in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories are due to report to the legislature on July 10. The Northwest Territories' bill, which would have to be approved by the Nunavut legislature, is due to be introduced in the fall.

Ironically, referendums have not been widely used by democratic governments around the world, but when they are, the results have not been encouraging, with the same negative outcomes expected. The voters often vote to remain to protect the record of the entrenched regime instead of considering the question at issue. Planners have now been forced to add extraordinary political or constitutional issues, modifying term constitutions in favour of government, such as in France (1946 and 1962). They have also been useful to legitimate the secession of states, including the 1989 vote on the split between Greece and Macedonia under which the month decided by a slim referendum margin to stay out of Europe's political and monetary union.

Four European countries hold referendums on their original membership in the European Common Market during the early 1970s. Interestingly, in the United Kingdom, Harold Wilson's cabinet split on the issue, with 16 ministers campaigning for the UK and seven against. Only four dominions, the United States, Germany, Israel and the Netherlands, have never held plebiscites. In Australia, constitutional assessments must be ratified by a double majority—a national vote set at least one of its six states—but since 1900, only eight of 43 suggested changes have been approved. The most referendum-happy democracy in Switzerland, where more than 250 plebiscites have been held this century, Federal legislation is subject to ratification by a referendum, usually by a double majority of 50.800 citizens, or less than one per cent of the population.

In Canada's case, the most important decision will be the wording of the referendum question itself. As all-party parliamentary committee will come up with the words, but parliamentary debate on the final test has been limited to eight days. The choice will be between two main alternatives: posing the tough yes-or-no question, simply asking Canadians to approve the constitutional package negotiated by the provinces and Aboriginals over the past six months, or a softer, more gradual approach asking whether the negotiated constitutional proposals should become the basis for completing the shape of the new Canada.

It's a subtle difference, but the second choice, more concerned with process, would leave Quebec in a bigger slice. The real issue is whether the future of this country should be put up for grabs as a sudden-death vote.

# THE GRADUATES: OUT OF SCHOOL OUT OF WORK

## IN THE RECESSION A UNIVERSITY DEGREE IS LITTLE HELP IN GETTING A GOOD JOB

**O**aining a university degree has become a rite of passage for many Canadians, an achievement that is widely regarded as a badge of intellectual achievement, as well as the key to a satisfying and successful career. But as this spring's graduates are gathering for commencement ceremonies across the country this month, many express deep concern about their future. As 35-year-old psychology major Cindy McNaught-Knowles posed for pictures with her husband and children on the grass lawns of the University of Toronto earlier this month, she said that she had cut little logic of finding work in her field. Another U of T graduate, Joel Rabin, 23, said that his degree in computer science so far has yielded no job offers, despite dozens of applications and telephone calls. A third psychology major, Edward Belleg, 23, has not yet found a position in a no-to-freelance search for a job in urban planning. "I left a management position to go back to school, and it was tough to give up the money," said Belleg. "Now they're laying off people with master's degrees."

Twenty-five of Canada's 150,000 new graduates can empathize with that frustra-



"I know someone my age who works at a pulp-and-paper mill and is making \$40,000. I won't make that for at least five years—if I'm lucky."

—Jeffrey Beagle, 23,  
business bachelor of  
business administration,  
Simon Fraser University  
unemployed despite  
an aggressive job  
search.

decions reported at many of the country's largest companies. But university placement offices across the country say some solace: they say that every graduate will eventually find a job with small and medium-sized firms. Still, they also acknowledge that large numbers will be underemployed—long-term unemployment is a narrow range of their abilities. Said Terri McNaughton, manager of the placement office at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C.: "Graduates are the best job a company gets out of school, but not the best candidate."

Frustrated and disheartened, many graduates say that they feel worn-out by the struggle to find a job. Brad Louis Conner, who graduated from the University of Montreal in 1988 with a bachelor's degree in industrial relations and who has been looking for a job in his field since March, 1990: "I've been working with my arm around my head just to survive. I haven't given up hope of finding something but I have to admit that it's very disheartening at times." For their part, executives at Canada's largest corporations are complaining that they cannot always find qualified employees, partly because of inadequate training at the university level. They say that many graduates lack even basic skills in oral and written presentation, analysis, logic and analytical thinking. As a result, members of both groups are calling for changes in the typical university curriculum. But university officials already defend the quality of the education they provide, noting that university graduates generally have the lowest rate of unemployment in the country. In 1981, it reached 4.8 per cent; in 1987, 3.7 per cent. Since 1988, however, jobless rates for the general population have risen sharply. Last November, National Council of Trade Unions president Claude Laprune, president of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, "It's taking longer than in the past, but au-



Convocation at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver: frustration and gloom among members of the class of '92

ternity graduates have a better chance of finding a job than people with less education."

**Dreams.** Still, the occupational wisdom no longer is that by obtaining a degree—whether it can be both expensive and gratifying—graduates will accomplish more than merely making themselves employable. Many expect their advanced training to reward them with good, well-paying jobs. By gaining valuable experience that will help to turn them into a getting-out-and-in-all-the-time-with-unemployment students, university placement officers expect to reinforce their expectations downward. Said McNaughton: "Most students are not at all realistic about their prospects. They have a dream job in mind, and they don't like settling for less."

Even more pessimistic, perhaps, is the future of many students to plan for the future before their first year in university. For them, the pursuit of a graduate, or even a social life, perhaps part of university sports can be overwhelming pastimes. But while teachers and even employees agree that having fun still has its place in university life, many are now worried that students cannot afford to postpone the job hunt until the last moment. "It's scary how many students come in at the last minute and say what they can do for the rest of their lives," said Bruce McCallum, associate director of the counselling and student resource centre at the University of Guelph in Ontario. "They should work on it from first year."

By the time they graduate, however, most university students appreciate only too well the

difficulties that await them. This year, several large corporations were conspicuously absent at campus recruiting fairs, while others had only a fraction of their usual numbers. Other big companies and struggling business conditions, Royal Bank of Canada officials have fewer than 290 new graduates this spring, down from a 1988 high of about 600. And Canada Post, which normally recruits 1,000 new grads each year, has cut that figure by 37 per cent over the past three years, down to 662. And the number of students in university placement offices has declined. Students are placement officers need to reinforce their expectations downward. Said McNaughton: "Most students are not at all realistic about their prospects. They have a dream job in mind, and they don't like settling for less."

The vast majority of graduates who fail to obtain such positions, experts say, can expect protracted job hunting, which may extend to a year or more for career-oriented workers. Indeed, new research suggests that gradual entry into the workforce may become the norm for most graduates. A four-year study conducted by the University of Alberta sociology department revealed that the school-to-work transition was a prolonged process for a group of 7000 graduates from three universities who were tracked between 1985 and 1989. Instead of a quick transition from school to work, graduates in Edmonton, Toronto and Sudbury, Ont., experienced periods of unemployment—either at low-paying jobs—with more years of schooling, before settling into a long-term career.

**Short:** The study, in which questionnaires from a random sample of graduates were accepted, also indicated a fundamental shift in attitudes. As a result of their experiences, most participants ultimately abandoned their belief

that higher education entitles an individual to a good job. And some of the participants concluded instead that a degree is merely a prerequisite for access to better jobs, with increased effort distinguishing those who will eventually land such positions. Said Harvey Krusk, a sociology professor who worked on the study: "This was a process of watching people grow up and become adults."

For many people, part of growing up apparently involves getting back to school. Between 1980 and 1989, an average of Canadian universities saw annually by three per cent, partly as a result of many students returning to school. Between that option often falls two needs at once. Students can increase their employability by adding professional training to a general degree. At the same time, they avoid discouraging periods of unemployment by postponing the job search until economic conditions improve. Alan O'Neill, who graduated from Saint Mary's University in Halifax with a 2.1 in English, has been accepted into the university's bachelor of education program next year. "You start at school to work, graduates in Edmonton, Toronto and Sudbury, Ont., experienced periods of unemployment—either at low-paying jobs—with more years of schooling, before settling into a long-term career."

In fact, many graduates are learning that traditional routes to a job, such as visiting relatives and answering advertisements, are unlikely to yield results. Instead, they are using unconventional techniques to elicit an employer's attention. After six years of studying

for her master of business administration degree, both part time and full time, Rebecca Colwell, 23, graduated from Saint Mary's this year with an average. While she studied, she also ran a household that includes her husband, James, and three children, aged 8, 7 and 3. Yet it was Colwell's recommendations, not grades, that finally landed her a job. First, she targeted a company she wanted to work for. Then, she landed a short-term assignment from the firm. The results were so impressive that the company decided to hire her full-time. Says Colwell: "It's a hidden job market. You can only find job opportunities by talking to people. In my case, there wasn't even an opening. It was created for me."

But sometimes, even a mountain of energy and enthusiasm is not enough. As 22, Jeffrey Snijders has just completed a five-year honors bachelor of business administration program at Simon Fraser, with work experience gained in the university's co-op program and a B-average. But he says that an aggressive job search has so far failed to yield results.

**Rager:** It is certainly cut for lack of trying. Snijders has visited several large insurance companies in the Vancouver area, as well as such insurance-products companies as North Enterprises Ltd., Campbell Soup Co. Ltd. and General Mills Canada Inc. However, he says that he would prefer not to take a sales job, and is trying instead for a position in marketing and management with a large firm. Snijders says that he is eager to move out of his parents' Vancouver home, where he lived throughout university, but he is beginning to question the value of his degree. He adds: "I know someone my age who works at a photocopier-paper mill and is making \$40,000. I won't make that for at least seven years. I'm lucky. And I have a lot of friends who are in even less marketable degrees like history."

Indeed, many graduates in the liberal arts are exploring more unconventional options. Marisa Cockburn graduated from Queen's University in Kingston, Ont., this spring with a three-year degree as English. Although the 23-year-old Whistler, B.C., resident says that she hopes to work in book publishing some day, she has not even begun to look for a job in that industry. She is planning instead to teach English in Japan, as oppose, she says, that will help give her the kind of worldly experience she needs to eventually land a job elsewhere. "I realize I can't just walk into the kind of job that I may be doing for the next 20 or 30 years,"

**—Marisa Cockburn, 23, BA in English, Queen's University; plans to teach English in Japan to get work experience.**

Next in the Royal Bank. "The outcome of work is changing at an accelerating rate. Regardless of what specific skills they come in with, employers need to know how to work in teams and focus on the 'big picture,'" says Davies, manager of recruitment for West in Toronto, put it even more strongly. "Adaptability is it," she declared. Davies. "We look for experience in working with others and we notice that graduates often lack those skills. Sometimes, they put too much emphasis on what they have done in individual, and that could be because the education system tends to emphasize one over the other."

So far, the academic community's response has been mixed. William Saywell, president of

student programs in soon be publishing."

Many employers, too, apparently believe that university graduates frequently are not ready for the workplace. Last month, executives from 25 leading Canadian companies, including the Royal Bank of Canada, Bell Canada and Imperial Oil Ltd., published a list of skills that they say graduates need. The Corporate Council on Education, a committee of the Ottawa-based Conference Board of Canada, cited such general skills as oral and written communication, critical thinking and teamwork as keys to employability. It did not call for more specific job training by universities. But James Gauvin, a council chairman and a vice-president

## I PLEDGE TO MAKE THE EARTH A SECURE AND HOSPITABLE HOME FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS

I PLEDGE TO MAKE THE EARTH A SECURE AND HOSPITABLE HOME FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS



Be Earth-Helping;  
Artist: Lucien Van  
Looy, "Present and  
Future" (1990). Oil on  
linen, 100 x 120 cm.  
© 1990, Lucien Van  
Looy.

**THE EARTH PLEDGE IS A COMMITMENT REQUESTED BY ALL OF US TO SAVE OUR PLANET. THIS UNIVERSAL CALL WAS LAUNCHED AT THE EARTH SUMMIT '92, OFTEN KNOWN AS THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCED), WHERE WORLD LEADERS MET IN RIO DE JANEIRO THIS JUNE. TO ENSURE HOW TO END THE MOUNTING DEGRADATION OF THE EARTH'S LAND, SEA AND AIR, AND AROUND ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**

The official poster to promote the Earth Pledge has been created by renowned artist Robert Rauschenberg and donated by the Robert Rauschenberg Foundation. It is being distributed in Canada by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) of Winnipeg, Manitoba, a non-profit organization working to advance sustainable development practices. This beautiful expression of support for the goals of the Earth

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# EDUCATED AND REJECTED

## 'I'M JUST TRYING TO KEEP POSITIVE'

**They are an impressive group: articulate, self-assured, thoughtful and quick to take responsibility for solving their own dilemmas of unemployment. Sixty representatives of McGill University's recent graduating class met on campus in Montreal to discuss their job prospects and Maclean's *Montreal Business Class* (Barry Glass, *Only* and *Maclean's* journalist job reporter) has met for two years, and one has a long-paying summer job. The others are still looking and weighing their options. For close to two hours, they shared their thoughts about the difficult times they find themselves in as they embark on their careers in the working world. And although they recognized the universality of the problems facing them and other graduates across the country, they were remarkably reluctant to attribute those concerns, saying that it was their responsibility to deal with their circumstances. Except...**

**Maclean's:** What were your expectations when you entered university?

**Wiseau:** I went to university with the expectation that when you finish with a B.Sc., there will be something for you, something you can do. And I was disillusioned in my third year. A lot of my friends and colleagues did some job research early on, like second and third years—they knew what they were going to do and—given the time and effort it took to prepare for university—had already invested a lot of time and money. I didn't have an easy direction. Now, I have graduated and I'm not sure that if you hasn't taken the step, then you're not going to get the right job because of the choices—just get the job.

**Maclean's:** So the reference is important?

**Schulz:** Yes, if you can get the interview, your résumé gets you the interview, but after that they almost put away the résumé. Then we question that from that as you're not going to get the job because of the choices—just get the job.

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**Keay:** Your secret?

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**Keay:** I think it's because I have experience in a very specific type of research, pollen analysis. If you just learned one that there are research jobs with professors who need people to do their lab and fieldwork in this specific area. I don't feel confident that I would have been able to get a job in government or in business with my biology degree at this point.

And up to the point of research, I took the job I did, a research position funded for two years at Northern Arizona University. The participation (clockwise from top left) **Marc Schulz**, 24, B.Eng., graduated in December, has the only full-time job in the group, with Northern Telecom in Lachine, Que.; **Blair Weiss**, 24, Honours B.Eng., has not yet found nearly 100 résumés since graduating last spring but cannot find an engineering job; **Karl Weiss**, 23, B.Sc. in physiophysiology, is looking for career-related work and plans to return to graduate studies; **Jennifer Keay**, 23, B.Sc. in biology and environmental studies, had several offers of summer jobs and chose to go to Northern Arizona University as a research assistant on a two-year project; **Amy Wiseau**, 24, BA in North American studies, had planned to go on to graduate school but does not have the money and cannot find work beyond a long-paying summer job at McGill; **Patrick McCullum**, 22, B.Sc. in biology, is unemployed and considering returning for a BA and teacher's certificate for a career in teaching.

qualifications are pretty good and I feel that having a job is going to benefit an awful lot when it comes to finding one.

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**Maclean's:** Do you agree that you have to start preparing early on in university for getting a job after graduation?

**Walter Winkler** (operator): The studying is important—some of the first things that a company will look at are your grades—but the other things that you do are just as important, and for some companies they are more important. People I know who have gotten jobs say that is what they are asked about the most.

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**Schulz:** Yeah, they look to see if you have other interests and things like that and, of course, work experience. The third interview, when I got my job, was with my boss's boss. He didn't want to know anything about the technical aspects. He just wanted to know if I would be able to talk with the people around there who I'd be working with. It's a lot of teamwork, working with people—that's one of the most important aspects.

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It was that; I can take courses there for free. I hope to take some graduate courses and then apply to medical school and take a PhD. After that, I hope I can get a permanent job. **Patrick McCullum:** I think that it's important to realize as well that the economy situation also affects people while they are in school. For example, there are lots of technician jobs available at McGill, but they pay very poorly. There's also less money being put into grants and loans by the government. But you need money to stay in school. So you really have to balance the idea of getting experience in your field and the idea of making as much money as you can at the summer. There is a sense that all you have to do is university is study, get your good marks and you'll go on. But I really think that it is the practical experiences that you make—and usually you make those connections through experience—that help in getting to get a job.

**Winkler:** I agree that you have to have a good balance between what you make while you're in school in order to keep yourself not and what kind of experience you have. I was fortunate in

that my part-time job for my first two years at McGill was at a newspaper. That was fine, but it wasn't a very good job. It paid looks and on the side. The way I didn't work at it, I was the copy editor of most of the student newspapers. *The McGill Tribune*. But because I didn't make any money, I can't afford to go to graduate school.

**McCullum:** I think as well that probably everybody who went to university four or five years ago did not expect to be in the job market with people who were into the job market seven and eight and nine years ago. That is definitely an unplanned surprise for a lot of people who are looking for jobs right now. They are facing people who have been laid off, who certainly excelled when they were in school, and now they have experience as well. **Maclean's:** Do you think that's also a bit of an advantage, that you just happened to graduate in a good job market?

**McCullum:** Not in a social perspective, but I think that there is a lot of concern among graduates that it's not an obligation and that this whole thing is going to stay tough for a

while. Even if the market does recover, it will have shake a little bit.

**Winkler:** I'm not quite so pessimistic about the economy. I think that in the near future a lot of companies are going to realize that there are a lot of really good potential employees out there right now. Right now, you can pick up some top-notch employees for very, very cheap. Some of the smaller companies now have access to top-level graduates because the big-time companies are not hiring.

**Winkler:** I agree, to some extent. But this current generation has grown up with expectations of getting jobs and getting good paying packages. **McCullum:** We should look elsewhere and expect to move. Instead of looking in Toronto—there—the major city centres—look to expect to areas that are not so metropolitan, smaller and comfortable. Because we are basically the only generation [sic] university and you need people, do some stuff, you'll be OK. So you have to learn on the way to explore.

**Maclean's:** Why has it changed? Has the university let you down by not preparing you?

**Winkler:** I'm not blaming the university. I think that society is going to realize that there are some limits to development. That is perhaps too simple, but I think that industries that are environmentally conscious and the watchdog industries are the growth industries. We have to come to terms with the fact that maybe the lifestyle of this year is unattainable.

**Maclean's:** Are you generally satisfied with your education you got at university?

**Keay:** I'd say I am. But I think that one thing being in a major source departments have an understanding of what we can do with a Bachelor's degree degree—if they're not in a career field. And what kind of government or business or other field we're in, we need to develop. All the people working on us PhDs in research, and for the most part they have never worked outside of the university setting, so they don't know how to tell us what is out there. I know how to tell myself to a graduate school, and how to get into a PhD program to continue research, but for as far as anything else, you really have to look for it, and you have to take that on yourself.

**Winkler:** I can find only two faults at the whole university system. Number 1 is money—they don't have the money to put into labs. But I think the whole economy is bad, that's not the university's fault. The other problem, I think, is advising. People are not telling you, first of all, the courses you should be taking, and second of all, career advice. If you go through university and get pretty good marks, they want you to go onto graduate work, because that's all they know. **Winkler:** The majority of my friends who graduated with me do not have jobs. They are



passing their master's degree or studying medicine. Very few have a job as students, with a drug company or as a lab tech or something like that. I have so many friends whose biggest complaint is that they send away 100 résumés and not only do they not have any interviews, they weren't even granted the courtesy of a note.

**Wilson:** I actually feel more fortunate than someone who has been in their business for 30 years and has all of the experience and business built out. And they can't get jobs either. It sometimes feels that we expect a lot—we're supposed to be getting our turn, so to speak. On the other hand, I have put in as much time and effort as anyone, and I've didn't spend the most money for me to be doing what I do. I had a good liberal arts education and I am supposed to go out and do something constructive. And we are stuck here.

**Karsadey:** I have some friends who have jobs from McGill and they are trying to get diminishing jobs for the summer just to make money—and they can't get these jobs. No one wants to give a job a dishwashing job. If they can't get those jobs and they can't get the career-oriented type of job either, there's nothing left.

**McCallum:** A lot of us are lucky to have summer jobs, even. And it's not just jobs, it's graduate school, too. Because the ones who don't have jobs are focusing on graduate school to improve themselves. I have a friend with a wonderful summer job, a wonderful extracurricular activity, who isn't getting into any of the graduate schools they apply to.

**MacLean:** Does that make you angry?

**Wilson:** Let's say frustrated. I would say angry if I knew where to direct my anger, but without that, you're just frustrated. I believe that we are paying for other people's excesses in a lot of ways. We are just one of the casualties of the 1980s. In a lot of ways, if I had to blame something, I would blame communism and excess greed. But that's so ridiculous. And these really is no point in being angry, because our job is to make the best we can of what we have.

Wilson is definitely not fresh out of university to be angry at anything. There are a lot of people out there with much more experience in the workforce being laid off and searching double for jobs, and I think they would have more of a right to be angry.

**Wilson:** The biggest problem is the answer of finger-pointing that is going on. Everyone is trying to blame everybody else. Government

blames big industry, or just the economy in general. Big industry is blaming the government, the small companies are blaming everybody—everyone is pointing fingers. Why aren't people just saying, "Let's do something about that?" There is so much pessimism in the marketplace that people are not investing money anymore because they don't feel it's safe.

**Schaefer:** If you are not producing, then the economy is not really growing. It seems to me

as someone I think that the government has to start going to the number 1 natural resource that is, of course, the students, the young people who are coming up. I shouldn't say the government, I should say society as a whole should be training children properly and encouraging university graduates to use the education they got.

**Weiss:** I don't mean to throw a pessimistic wrench. Unfortunately, who's tough guys try to change something. It has to be done, but is it the government's responsibility? Are they willing to stick their neck out?

**McCallum:** What government is going to get re-elected on a platform of "Well, you are going to have to take some cuts, but it will be better for your grandchildren." It is not the same country we've things, and I think the start has to come in education. I like to think that our generation is going to be more willing to accept slightly less and maybe the next generation after that slightly less than that.

**Wilson:** I would like the stability of a good job and I would like to make a lot of money if I could. But I am on a career path at the moment where there aren't very good prospects, and I don't really care. I feel very lucky, actually. Even if I never get a job as a journalist, at least I have the education to do something.

**Karsadey:** I guess I feel lucky, too. My job is part-time for two years, and it's not something that I'm not making very much money

year. But I think it is a wonderful job because it's what I wanted to do. I usually feel lucky because I get to be here at McGill and because I was fortunate enough in have parents who could afford it. I think that people who have been laid off after 20 or 25 years of working and have kids and families and real responsibility have a lot more to complain about than we do.

**Schaefer:** I, too, feel very lucky to have a job. Too many people who work just complain about their work and, instead of complaining when you see a problem, improve it.

**McCallum:** I also feel very lucky to have had the opportunity to get what I consider to be a truly good education. A graduate has got to be willing to go out in something extra in this economic climate, and I don't think it needs to be a negative experience. You can work for six months and live in Asia for six months. And put something like that on your résumé. If you are doing something that you believe in, you can improve yourself in very positive ways. I think, overall, it is not quite what everybody expected, but it's not a desperate situation. I



**"I have so many friends whose biggest complaint is that they send away 100 résumés and not only do they not have any interviews, they weren't even granted the courtesy of a note."**

—Karl Weiss, B.Sc., McGill '88; unemployed



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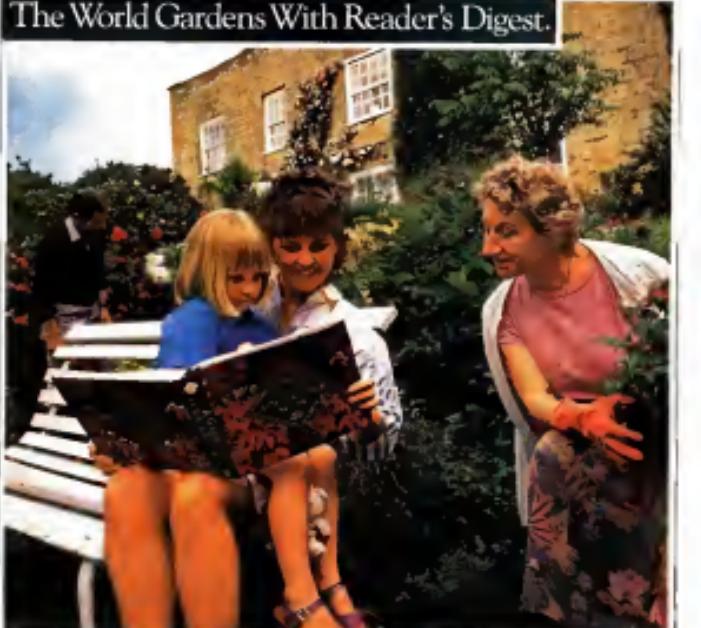


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## ENVIRONMENT

# Progress in Rio

*The Earth Summit sets a cleanup agenda*

**I**t was a time for fifty statements. So it was at a table flanked by blue United Nations flags in a conference centre 40 km west of Rio de Janeiro. Prime Minister Brian Mulroney inscribed his name in a ceremonial book last week to make Canada a signatory to the Convention on Biodiversity, a plan that the 178-nation Earth Summit had approved to preserve the world's web of plants and animals. Addressing a crowd of UN and Canadian officials and journalists, Mulroney declared:

Leading the summit achievements that followed the opt-outs in Agenda 21, a more than 700-page prescription for wide-ranging environmental and economic reforms into the next century. Underlying Agenda 21 is the concept of sustainable development, which links environmental and economic issues to measure the depletion of the world's natural resources. The conference agreed to a controversial international convention on combating the so-called global-warming phenomenon. It would establish



*Bush signs the Earth Charter, a plan to monitor nations, but a shortage of money*

"This is not a time in the history of environmentalism to retrench, but a time to test what we can achieve together." Environment Minister Jean Chretien, speaking at the conference's opening session, a few minutes later, noted that the people of the world would "hold us accountable for the commitments made at Rio." Instead, the claims made for the UN Conference on Environment and Development seemed to be an exaggeration as the conference's goals. But as the 12-day gathering ended on June 14, climate assessments of its accomplishments differed widely among the 15,000 delegates. Some participants, mainly from the West, predicted that the summit could prove to be a decisive event in the history of mankind. But many environmentalists and Third World speakers decried the absence of a significant financial commitment from the West to turn rhetoric into reality.

The environmentalists' concerns were justified. The environmental and other goals that many scientists say could cleanse the Earth's atmosphere had to be put on hold. The conference's clearest assessment of its accomplishments was that the 15,000 delegates had agreed to a "plan of action" to monitor the progress of Agenda 21. It will report on individual nations' progress in programs to, among other things, combat poverty, provide clean water in the Third World, protect the oceans and reduce sulfur pollution and tighten the rules for the disposal of toxic chemicals. As for the global-warming program and other far-reaching plans

formulated at Rio, critics pointed to the absence of new money from the West to ensure that they would be accomplished.

As expected, the major Western nations, including the United States and Germany, made only vague financial commitments. Mulroney pledged \$260 million from Canada to promote sustainable development and other aid for developing nations. That totalled as after tax to leave \$4.45 million in debts owed to Canada by Latin American countries, providing that an equivalent sum of money is spent on sustainable development or social programs by the debt-ridden states. But the biggest financial commitment, from Japan, left its sheet of expectations. Resolved to have been considering a cash and technology contribution of as much as \$14 billion, Japan at the end announced only \$14.4 billion over a five-year period, including a large component coming from a cleanup program. Third-world countries, however, were disappointed. Of the developed nations, only Britain and France were disappointed. "We would have expected at a conference such as this that actions would have been more forthcoming,"

Last week's sessions featured appearances by more than 100 national leaders. With so many heads of government and states on hand for the closing stage, Rio took on the appearance of a city under martial law. More than 15,000 troops and police, many armed with automatic weapons and fixed bayonets, patrolled the streets and the newly constructed coastal highway that runs from downtown Rio to the conference complex outside the city. Soldiers manned the gun nests of armored vehicles at strategic points. Security was particularly heavy in the area of the Shawton Hotel, headquarters for most members of the U.S. delegation, including President George Bush, during his 36-hour visit to Rio.

But security was particularly contentious among participants in the Global Forum, a massive gathering of representatives, religious leaders, and other environmentalists held in conjunction with the summit. Both before Bush's arrival, demonstrators from the Global Forum protested against Washington's insistence on weakening the non-nuclear weapons and Bush's refusal to have the United States sign the biodiversity convention. But Bush was unrepentant. He excused the United States' environmental record and, after acknowledging that he had just signed the climate-change convention, he proposed that the industrialized nations write before Jan. 1 a cleanup plan for carrying out the terms. Declared Bush: "The United States will carry forward the promise of Rio."

With a 93-member delegation under Chretien, Canada played a prominent role in the summit. Mulroney was the first leader of an industrialized nation to pledge his support for the biodiversity treaty. Asked why he was deferring with Bush on the issue, Mulroney told



## ENVIRONMENT

receptors that "we do not subcontract our rights and responsibilities to the United States." Canada's position, won praise from conference experts who said later that it helped rally support from such undeveloped nations as Germany and Great Britain and saved the conference from defeat.

Canadian officials were also deeply involved in a prolonged battle over a proposed statement of principles on forestry. Was Canada's increasingly conservative stand from environmentalists' point of view? Federal officials and the Ottawa media are undoubtedly basing all of their perceptions on which the country's performance could be measured. But, representatives of several developing countries, including Malaysia and India, strongly opposed this proposed statement because, they said, it represented an intrusion into their domestic affairs. In the end, delegations could not agree on a forest treaty and instead opted to draft a set of environmental principles to protect the world's forests.

But the cost of environmental reform was the toughest negotiator point. In the closing days of the conference, negotiators worked late into the night to reach an agreement on a complex package of financial arrangements. From the start, developing nations insisted that if the wealthy industrialized nations wanted power companies to improve their environmental performance, the developing nations—which consume most of the world's resources—would have to help pay the bills. As well as financial help, the poorer nations wanted access to the latest technology, environmental terms, a proposal that the United States, Canada and some other industrialized countries

officials in the secretariat of the Earth Summit's secretary general, Canadian Maurice Strong, estimated that about \$150 billion in aid from industrialized countries would be needed to finance the burgeoning programs proposed under Agenda 21. But the affluent nations proved reluctant to provide financing on that scale—partly because of suspicion that corrupt officials would take much of it. Said a Canadian official: "The Third World people want us to just write the cheques and we'll decide how to spend the money." But the developed countries were won over. "For their part, Third World nations demanded that the rich countries agree to increase foreign aid contributions to 0.7 per cent of gross national product by the year 2000. Canada, which sends about 3.44 per cent of GNP or \$3 billion, for foreign aid, sensibly proposed raising its contribution to 0.9 per cent at some unspecified point in the future. Meanwhile, there was widespread speculation about why Japan committed less than anticipated to support the environmental programs. According to some experts on Japanese affairs, Tokyo was taking into account the fact that the United States was heavily involved in Rio because of its stand on CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the biodiversity treaty. Japan, those experts said, may have reluctantly to embrace Washington's lead by taking a large contribution that the United States could not match.

Looking beyond Rio, Agenda 21's advocacy network will be urged to carry out "country studies," environmental inventories similar to Canada's Green Plan. The UN's Sustainable Development Commission will then monitor their performance in fulfilling the requirements of Agenda 21. "I think that we will see

### Children signing Canada's Earth Day flag in Rio: \$150 billion in aid needed

this thing happening very quickly," said Arthur Benson, a former professor of environmental studies at Manitoba's Brandon University, who is now president of the Winnipeg-based International Institute for Sustainable Development. Benson said that his two-year-old institute, partly funded by Ottawa and the Manitoba government, in planning a major international conference in Winnipeg on the first anniversary of the Rio conference to review progress on putting sustainable-development principles into practice around the world. "I hope that, for us, will eventually lead to a new set of methodologies among nations, a sense that environmental and economic issues and the well-being of peoples are closely related."

Even the skeptics sounded hopeful. Sasi Perera, executive director of the Toronto-based environmental organization Pollution Probe, "This conference has not acted to the interests of the environment, but in the interests of the status quo." But she added that the real achievement of the conference lay in the fact that, at the urging of environmentalist Strong, many nations allowed environmental, business, representatives, church groups and other so-called nongovernmental organizations to play a central role. In the post-Rio era, Perera, environmental organizations will join the Sustainable Development Commission in keeping pressure on national governments to live up to the commitments made under Agenda 21. But even after Rio, those governments are without the crucial element to make all cleanup programs work—money.

MARIE MICHELE in Rio de Janeiro

# A day in the life

Maurice Strong set a fast pace at Rio

From the time he was 14 and left his home in Oak Lake, Man., 50 km west of Brandon, Maurice Strong has worn many hats—from Manitoba activist and entrepreneur to trade and securities analyst and environmentalist. He founded Rio+20 years ago and has deservedly won a host of international accolades. As secretary-general of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the Green-hatted Strong, 63, continues the historic global conference on the environment in his *Life at Rio* (from June 3 to 14). Last week, Maclean's' Environment Editor Mark Nichols followed Strong through a hectic day as he negotiated behind the scenes to persuade the governments of the most powerful nations to co-operate on the issues of his global environment. His report.

8:45 a.m. Strong arrives in his office near the meeting halls at Rococenter, a conference complex 40 km west of Rio. He meets with Nitin Desai, the Indian-born diplomat who serves as deputy UNCTD secretary general and the link between Strong and the various UN groups at the conference.

8:50. Accompanied by a platoons of office staff, the UN security service, Strong meets with about 65 staff members for the daily security briefing. One staffer reports that two officials from environmental groups spent most of the previous day writing a report on a single instance of the many thousands of UN page. Agenda 21, the proposed blueprint for an environmental action plan. Stronging at the breakfastingly slow program, Strong says that the two men "had just come to the same law school together."

10:10. After attending another routine briefing and visiting several parts of Rococenter, Strong slips into one of the main conference halls, where speakers representing some of the 170 nations officially participating in the meeting make statements about their hopes for the conference. Strong appears to listen carefully, but telephones later tell that, because he doesn't participate in all of the speeches, he does not have to pay attention in the hall. Instead, he uses the time to study problems and comment from his staff and scribble notes to various officials.

11:45: Strong meets with the Costa Rican minister of natural resources, Herminio Bracho Troje. Strong arranges a news briefing to express his support for the Earth Pledge, an

UNESCO-backed campaign to have everyone in the world sign a statement declaring, "I pledge to make the Earth a secure and biologically rich home for present and future generations."

12:50 p.m.: Strong and senior Brazilian officials discuss the massive security arrangements to protect more than 180 heads of state and government attending the conference's summit phase.



From left: Turner and Strong; pressure to make the Earth Summit succeed

1:15 p.m. Strong attends a working lunch with a group of senior officials.

2:30 p.m.: Entering the crowded central area of Rococenter, Strong gives a broad, Ted Turner, owner of Atlanta-based CNN, and his wife, actress Jane Fonda. Surrounded by uniformed and plainclothes guards, and a crew of reporters, cameramen and photographers, Strong, Turner and Fonda sign a giant copy of the Earth Pledge, erected beside a walkway, and pose for the cameras.

3:45: Strong meets with the UN's chief of agriculture, a visiting environmentalist from the conference, including American actress Roberta Reischach, who has offered one of her works to be used as a poster to promote the Earth Pledge. Back at his modest hotel room, by 9:30 p.m., Strong catches up on his paperwork in his cluttered desk. "We're 10 days off here," he reflects, considering the conference's goal of "shifting the world into a new pathway to preserve the environment and eradicate poverty." "But we can begin to put on the measures needed to make that shift happen." Then, he turns to a sleep of insomnia and dreams, awaiting the day's next big effort.

point discussions on the media's role in heightening awareness of environmental issues.

6:00 p.m.: Strong meets with the prime minister of Sri Lanka, Dugan Bandu Wijesinghe.

The official meetings over for the day, Strong attends a reception at a hotel in Rio to honor agricultural contributors to the conference, including American actress Roberta Reischach, who has offered one of her works to be used as a poster to promote the Earth Pledge. Back at his modest hotel room, by 9:30 p.m., Strong catches up on his paperwork in his cluttered desk. "We're 10 days off here," he reflects, considering the conference's goal of "shifting the world into a new pathway to preserve the environment and eradicate poverty."

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## FILMS

# Batman's return

Hollywood launches a blockbuster sequel

**W**ell below its opening this weekend—nearly 3,000 screens across North America, it seemed to be a foregone conclusion that *Batman Returns* will be the hottest movie of the summer. The original *Batman* (1989) earned \$475 million and generated a merchandising frenzy. Now, a fresh line of bat paraphernalia is flooding the market—handfuls of items ranging from T-shirts to sleeping bags. An army of corporations, from McDonald's to Coca-Cola, has launched massive promotions over-purposed to the sequel. And buried underneath, beneath all the marketing, is a movie.

Michael Keaton is back on screen as the Dark Knight, swooping through a new and improved bat mask, remodeled to mimic the deflated contours of his eyebrows. And replacing Jack Nicholson's Joker, who so completely dominated the first movie, are three new villains: Catwoman (Michelle Pfeiffer), a sultry

dominatrix in a black rubber bodysuit who knows her way around a brothel; the Penguin (Bing DeVille), a dirty old master-captain who ascends from the sewers; and a terrorist tycoon named Max Shreck (Christopher Walken), who is plotting world domination.

Despite the movie's massive scale, and its \$65-million production budget, it looks like the sum of minor blockbusters. For one thing, it takes place at Christmastime, in a new-frosted Gotham City. Kevin's Batman remains perversely spartan and intrapreneur, more arthritic than superhero. And although the action features the requisite barrage of explosions and special effects, the sequel, like the original, is above all a spectacle of visual design—an operatic costume drama by a director who worships grandeur.

Tina Burton, a 33-year-old former animator, has displayed a consistent flair for upstaging the buzzards into the commercial mastodons. His

Keaton (left), De Vito (right): explosions and special effects

characters have included the squat-toed clown of *Gremlins* (1984), the balding goliath of *Gremlins 2* (1990) and the hedgehog-headed dimwit of *Aladdin* (1992). And with the ferocious *Batman Returns*, Burton has tried to capture the dark essence of the comic-book hero created by artist Bob Kane in 1939. Said Pfeiffer, interviewed at a recent media lunch for *Batman Returns* in Chicago: "You have a very unusual way of viewing the world. There's just no getting around it. He's very definite about what he wants, and he refuses to compromise."

The director certainly went out of his way to avoid making a cookie-cutter sequel. He decided against using the original's Oscar-winning sets of Gotham City, which were built utilitarian by production designer Anton Furst. Burton started from scratch with Settlemeyer and Settlemeyer designer Bo Welch, who created his own vision of the city as Hollywood soundstages. During the sequel's filming last November, Furst killed himself by jumping off a parking garage next to the Los Angeles hospital where he had hoped to kick a 25-year Valium habit. His existence remains a mystery.

Walken's Gotham is more decadent and less gothic than Furst's version of it. "I didn't want to do the same thing," Burton told *Entertainment Weekly* of his new vision. "So the difference is, how do you remain true to the spirit of it and still do something different? I like this stuff better, in a way." The Christmas

setting was an attempt to achieve contrast, he said. "It was an emotional choice. I just wanted a costumes," added Burton. "I feel closer to this movie. I like it better. But that doesn't mean it's a better movie."

In fact, Burton's *Batman* is lighter, funnier and more exuberant than the first film. The script, by David Webb, who wrote *Heathers* (1988), a Mark Cronacy about teenage suicide, is�新 with one-liners. Gotham City is open a nightmarish of urban chaos, but with solar energy. There are some scenes of piggy violence, but nothing as nasty as the Joker's vicious disfigurement of his pool, or his sadistic slasher spree through an art museum. And aside from Binx Bagger, who served as a weakly scripted ten-cent object in the original, Pfeiffer gets to play a multiple personality who finds comic pleasure in a cat and—she avoids the word—grace and beauty in the way he worked the set. "She has less enthusiasm about the cat," he said. "She has less enthusiasm about the cat." It feels like a second skin," she explained. "If you've had it for so long, it becomes second nature and a little painful—like a tattoo, you know."

And that was surprised by the challenge of the role. "It was really difficult," she said. "I said, 'I thought, 'You're the voice, but Catwoman might be the most demanding part of my career!'" She won the role after a strange contretemps. Burton's first choice, Anna Nicole Scott, had to drop out after becoming pregnant. Then, actress Sean Young, who claimed that she was born to play Catwoman, returned into studio hibernation, pregnant, wearing her cat suit. Once Young's protests, Burton had Pfeiffer. Conquering her with his *Batman* co-star, Kim Basinger, Keaton said, "Michelle worked with her head—and I was dumb."

As Pfeiffer's physical prowess proved an unexpected bonus, "She sensed it," said Burton. "She was doing karate fights on curved roads with four-inch heels." In fact, Pfeiffer had taken up kick-boxing even before she was cast. "I'm really strong," she said, "and I'm pretty athletic when I choose to be."

After seeing the movie, Pfeiffer said, "it was more than I expected, and that never happens. I was blown away by the image and the scope and the beauty." Keaton's reaction was more measured. "I wasn't sure for some of it," he said. "When you make movies like that, they're so big you don't know what's in them." Keaton also wondered about the movie in

a smaller dark box and drawn on an arsenal of lethal umbrellas. He also commands an army of rocket-packing penguins—played by real penguins, animatronic puppets and small actors in penguin suits.

And from the use of images, a theme emerges. "Everyone gets that we're still basically animals," said Burton. "Everyone was wild in *Batman Returns*. The movie's polarity comes from the fact that the Cat and the Penguin attacked his facets on a totem pole. Another theme is the nature of the past. In last week's interview in Chicago, where the star discussed the best points of animal consciousness.

Burton recalled with great relief that, after devoting two hours each morning to applying his Penguin makeup, he would assume his character all day, occasionally biting people on the set. Keaton revealed that the costume designer tried to build a cappuccino into his new bat suit. "That," was considerate, he conceded, "but from bad-camera angles, you'd see the cappuccino. And sometimes it would be half-spent—or half-blown."

Meanwhile, Pfeiffer reflected recently about the "fiercest shopaholic" who transforms. "I just wanted a costumes," added Burton. "I feel closer to this movie. I like it better. But that doesn't mean it's a better movie."

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surprise for his nine-year-old son, Sean. "There's a couple of things in it that doesn't need to see," he said. "And it's a bit too twisted for young, young kids—five- or six-year-olds."

Burton received criticism for the violence in the first *Batman* movie. But, he said, "I think children have their own experiences. Kids are not necessarily these pure little everything-is-beautiful creatures. I was always grateful for heavier violence because when I was growing up."

The director says that he has always enjoyed Hollywood's tendency toward violence with make-believe. "When *Batman* was released, I was scared of the reviews," he said. "But I think it was well-received. The reviews that came in were positive after it came out. I think that's what works the best."

Burton's co-writer, Dennis O'Neil, told *Maclean's* that *Batman Returns* cost \$55 million. Still, Burton maintained, "I don't believe anyone knows the actual bottom cost. When you do a studio movie and you're paying rental on the studio, it's all that and more—going back and forth. I just wish we had one that someone would hand me the money as a bag."

In all probability, *Batman Returns* will return a fortune. "The whole *Batman* thing has a power of its own," said Burton, who is riding a phenomenon that is larger than a movie. The bat symbol, like the mask from *The Phantom of the Opera*, has become an icon of gothic glamour—a talisman for those seeking light entertainment from the dark side.

BRIAN D. JOHNSON in Chicago

Maclean's

BEST-SELLER LIST

- 1 City of Gold, Deppin
- 2 Java, Maroon 5
- 3 Jewel, Still (2)
- 4 Bright Eyes, Whitney (5)
- 5 Warhol, Coddle
- 6 One Job, Kyle (5)
- 7 Simple恩, Kristin
- 8 Dark River, Esi Edugyan (2)
- 9 Scherzo, Carter (1)
- 10 Possessing the Secret of Joy, Walker

### MONITORING

- 1 The Silver Pioneers, Sherry (2)
- 2 Recession Blues, Miller, Johnson (5)
- 3 Wealth Without Risk for Consumers, Coddle (5)
- 4 Pepper's Report, Powers (2)
- 5 Wizards of the Cobalt, Knudsen and Smith (2)
- 6 Summer Meditations, Hord
- 7 The Happy Life of Osmosis, Thornton
- 8 The Culture of Contentment, Gottschall (2)
- 9 Dune in Pictures, Compell (2)
- 10 Broken Gentlemen, Wright (2)

Compiled by Bryan Richens



# Playing politics with the numbers

BY STEWART MACLEOD

I was one wise individual who said, "Statistics is the science of producing unreliable facts from reliable figures." Perhaps wiser was the one who said, "Statistics prove you can prove anything by statistics," or wiser still was the one who said, "Statistics are like witnesses: you can get them to testify for either side."

That opening paragraph, one would think, gets us nicely into the subject of statistics. And what gives rise to this particular subject—apart from the fact it clearly avoids use of the word "correlation"—is my assessment of how people of the political persuasion evaluate to the current thigh-squeezing, that is.

One would think, when decisions at this exuberant political level would have turned to get things done for everyone in peace, that perhaps they'd be more concerned by another wise soul who said, "Statistics can be made to prove anything—so can the truth."

In my view, there are for too many of them in this last year since Ottawa experienced a statistics-free day and even longer since my protestations were left to sit there without strapping into a figurative car flip. You can't fool around with these things. Statistics, that is.

It's not necessary to go back years, or even months, to demonstrate how statistics have contributed so much to political devolution. A few weeks will do the trick. Still, as one seems to learn.

Now, take Defence Minister Marcel Masse, the capped crusader who abhors statistics to bolster his case for having \$1 billion worth of helicopters built in Quebec, without tender. Speaking statistically, he said that while Quebec has 35 per cent of Canada's population it gets only 17 per cent of defence department spending. "West, we have to do... make sure we have a better percentage."

If there's one cardinal rule in politics, or should be, it's never to use spending statistics on a departmental basis. These statistics are

*One would think, after decades of foul experiences, politicians would let statistics lie in peace*

not only inherently misleading, they are aggravating enough to invite statistical counter-attacks. All else aside, defence spending by provinces doesn't add up to 160 per cent, since only 150 of a \$100 billion is spent. So 17 per cent means nothing—except to tweak interest as to what percentage of funds the defence department spends in Alberta, or how much of the agricultural department's budget goes to Newfoundland. Looks terribly unfair. To compound matters, there are also all those lump-sum transfers promised from Ottawa. You may statistics to bolster reciting here, but you get the drift, eh?

The problem doesn't stop with mass numbers. While Mr. Masse was trying to convince colleagues Quebec was not getting its fair percentage, the Prime Minister himself was putting on his own statistical variety show.

He was across the river in Hull, launching a spirited attack against Quebec sovereignty and a splendid speech it was, except for a little glib in timing. The day Brian Mulroney had decided to tell Quebecers about the advantages of federalism was, by a curious coincidence, the week before Canada's official languages commissioner brought down his annual report.

So, while the Prime Minister was referring his audience that "Quebecois make up about 29

per cent of the federal public service," language commissioner Victor Goldbloom was telling us it was previously 27 per cent.

Not a great guy, you say. But wait a minute, there are no degrees. If they're not right, they're wrong.

It got worse. The PM was eager to say that "34 per cent of the deputy ministers and equivalent senior public servants in federal public service are held by francophones."

From the Goldbloom report: "Although francophones make up over 25 per cent of Canada's population, they occupy only 22.4 per cent of the top management positions." The gap was widening.

About now, in normal circumstances and for the sake of political correctness, we'd like to offer a few statistics of Liberal statistics—such as, Only but that, you see, Liberals tend to keep their statistics, not for noble reasons but because of the party's electoral data. Depending on whom you ask, that has been stuck in the \$3.5-to-\$4-million range since, roughly, the inception of the Conservative light bulb.

So, moving right along to the Democrats... It was the very day after Mr. Mulroney's statistics speech in Hull that top Leader Andrea McLaughlin rose in the Commons—to the raucous applause of her followers—to peddle a question with: "We learned today that unemployment insurance benefits now cost us \$4 billion."

Now, it's bad enough to be wrong while bolstering your argument, but to be wrong while adding the canary in, well, just about the ultimate in political incorrectness. One can only imagine the indignity of being corrected by the Prime Minister, when it was clear in his government's best interest. We like a friendly professor, we like our dad. "Mr. Speaker," she said, "I think the unemployment insurance cost to Canada have gone to \$4 billion." That is wrong. They have gone to \$5.5 billion."

Given, that should stop any ledger at higher trades. But Ms. McLaughlin's cause having back with broad-area statistics: "Mr. Speaker," she said, "in fact, unemployed and social assistance cost this country \$500 billion a year."

The kindly professor was at his feet again. "I do not wish to distract from my honorable friend, but she is wrong again." He went on to explain that "we transfer \$42.35 billion in direct money transfers to persons and we transfer in cash and tax transfers to other levels of government; for that purpose, an extra \$38.9 billion." Not even close. And not a great day for the NDP leader, particularly when one Toronto newspaper described her as acting "like the classroom idiot who tries to bluff his way through an argument."

And all because of statistics. Sort of getting them right all she had to say was "bullock" or "bullock" and her 42 consciousnesses wouldn't be winning any of those federal laws.

But then, according to the book of quotations, Stephen Stratton once said that "statistics are the heart of democracy." Often wonder what country he came from.

Stewart MacLeod is a Ottawa columnist for Thomas Macrae Services.

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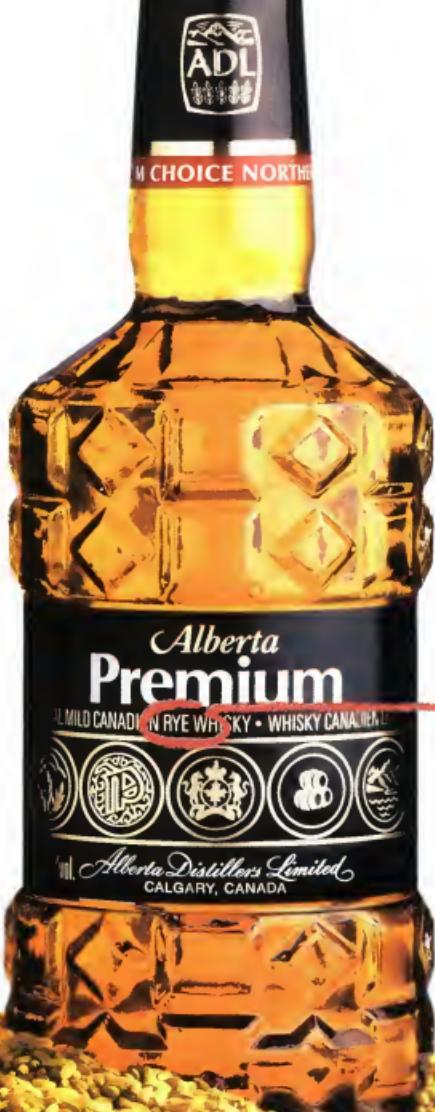
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Should we  
be the only ones  
using this word?

Today, most rye whiskies are made from corn. But not Alberta Premium. We're still old-fashioned enough to believe that a rye whisky ought to be made from rye grain. Seems real simple to us.

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Rye that's actually  
made from rye.